REGD. NO. B. 1055

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The Bombay Chronicle

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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INSURANCE
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Nearly Two Million Workers Affected ?

Great U. S. Strike Begins?

Employers Reject Workers' Terms

Strike Will Put Premium On Force And Violence As Instruments Of Law-Making

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

It is estimated at least a million workers, directly or indirectly, will be affected by the strike which is beginning at 11 p.m. including 15,000 workers in the woollen and worsted industries which are centred in New Jersy, Pennsylvania, and New England, and half a million workers of the Cotton industry employed by 1,200 mills throughout the country, and 200,000 workers in the silk and artificial silk industries.

In addition to a quarter of a million cotton garment workers are expected to join the strike. The issues of the textile strike are: the workers' union demand the six-hour day, the five-day week with uniform pay in all areas, no cutting of weekly wages that are now paid, end of discrimination against the Union members, curtailment of piece-work, recognition of the Union as the workers' bargaining agency, establishment of arbitration tribunal, and a fairer representation of the N.R.A. on the regional Labour Boards.

The employers state any variaries in the production costs, through shortening the hours, would be unbearable, and the strike will put premium on force and violence as instruments of law-making, and in amending the N.R.A. code which they claim intolerable as interpreted by the employees.

AVERTING STRIKE POSSIBLE

Mr. Garrison Optimistic

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison, Chairman, of the National Labour Relations Board, stated there was still distinct possibility of averting the textile strike. "If all sides agree, I may have important announcement within an hour."—Reuter.

CODE CHIEF'S "NO" TO PEACE MOVE

WASHINGTON, Aug 31.

The strike of the textile workers has been extended and includes the woollen and worsted industries

While the actual strike order is not issued, Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Strike Committee, has stated that the walkout be identical with that of the cotton operatives

The announcement followed the refusal of the chairman of the Wool Code Authority of New York to arrange a conference between the members of the Union and the woollen industry employers

The strike leaders estimate that another 150,000 workmen will be involved in the new development.—Reuter

NATIONALISTS AND MAHASABHAITES

Pact Report Contradicted

BENARES, Sept. 1

The Associated Press understands that the statement that the Congress Nationalist Party have entered into a pact with the Hindu Mahasabha to reserve five seats for the latter is incorrect. —A. P.

RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO LEAGUE

Proposal To Have Smooth Passage At Geneva?

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The three-power demarche among the capitals in connection with the entry of Russia into the League has had an encouraging answer, according to unofficial indications in London, and the chances of the proposal having smooth passage at Geneva is definitely better as the result of the action of Britain, France and Italy.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DETAILS OF TENNA FIRING

PATNA, Sept. 1.

The "Indian Nation" gives the following details regarding police firing at Tenna, Chapra:—

About 5 p.m. on the afternoon of August 30 about 500 villagers armed with spears, garasas and other deadly weapons came determined to cut the embankment, five miles north of Chapra, between Chapra and Khaira Railway station.

"The Deputy Magistrate, Mr. N. Roy and D.S.P. with armed force were patrolling the line. Finding the crowd to cut the line the Magistrate approached them and asked them not to cut as no purpose would be served thereby.

"The crowd became defiant, and began pelting stones. The Magistrate warned them again, but the crowd began to be more violent. Finding the situation dangerous, the Officer-in-charge ordered firing, resulting in injuries to four, out of whom two are reported to have subsequently died.

"The situation is now under control."—United Press.

(Earlier Report on page 16)

SAVE THEM FROM STARVATION

Help To Flood-Stricken Badly Needed

MALVIYA'S APPEAL FOR URGENT RELIEF

BENARES, Sept. 1.

Pandit Malaviya has issued the following appeal to the press:—

"Large areas of Assam, Bihar and U.P. have heavily suffered by the recent floods. Harrowing tales of devastation, indescribable suffering and loss of human life, cattle and property are being published in papers every day.

"The people of flood-stricken areas stand in sore need of immediate help. They look to their brethren of other parts of the country for whatever help the latter can send to save them from starvation and exposure.

"Though the public only recently subscribed generously to the earthquake fund and the Harijan fund, I appeal to my countrymen, who can afford to pay, to come to the rescue of our unfortunate brethren of flood-stricken areas.

"Help in cash or kind can be sent for Assam to the Secretary, Provincial Hindu Sabha, Nowgong for Bihar to the Secretary, Central Relief Committee, Patna and for the U.P. to the General Secretary, All-India Seva Samity, Allahabad."—United Press.

Mr. SATYAMURTIS S. INDIAN TOUR

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. S. Satyamurti left Madras on Thursday evening for Madura. He meets the Congress workers and friends at Madura in connection with the candidature of Mr. V.S. Kumaraswami Reddiar, the Congress candidate for the Assembly for Madura-cum-Ramnad-cum-Tinnevelly and afterwards will address a public meeting on the coming elections.

Mr. Satyamurti before returning to Madras will also meet Congress workers of the South Arcot-cum-Chingleput districts at Chidambaram and address a public meeting there in support of the candidature of Mr. C.N. Muthuranga Mudaliar for the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

SUPPORT TO NATIONALIST PARTY

BENARES, Sept. 1.

Pandit Malaviya has received the following telegram from Giani Sher Singh, Amritsar:—

"Your activities against the Communal Award by forming the Nationalist Party are highly appreciated. Sikhs of the Central Akali Dal are sure to win both seats." —United Press.

Pt MALAVIYA'S VISIT TO PATNA

PATNA, Sept. 1

A telegram was received by Mr. Jagatnarayan Lal from Pandit Malaviya informing the former that he will be reaching Patna on September 9 instead of September 2 for further discussions on election for Assembly in connection with the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Jagatnarayanlal leaves tomorrow for Benares to have conversation with Pandit Malaviya on the Party work—United Press.

"C. R." To Preside over Tamil Nadu Conference

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar was elected to the Presidentship of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference to be held at Coimbatore. —A.P.

A YEAR OF USEFUL SERVICE

Rajen Babu's Tribute To United Press

PATNA, Sept. 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following message of congratulation to the organisers of the "United Press of India" on the occasion of its first birth anniversary:

"I congratulate the organisers of the "United Press" on their completing their first year of useful service. The beginning of an enterprise like theirs is always difficult and it is gratifying that they have successfully tided over the difficulties and are able to enter on their second year with the good wishes of all and, I trust, with a determination they will carry on the useful work they have been doing.

"I wish them success in their career."—United Press.

"RELIABLE NEWS SUPPLYING AGENCY"

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 1.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following message to the "United Press" on the occasion of the celebration of its first anniversary to-day:

"The United Press of India is rendering a distinct service to the country through its work as a reliable news-supplying agency to our papers. Within the short period of one year it has already achieved remarkable progress which speaks very highly of the organising capacity of its Managing Editor Sjt. B Sen Gupta and his co-workers to all of whom I offer my sincere congratulations."—United Press.

JUSTIFIED ITSELF

CALCUTTA, Sept 1.

Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy has given the following message of good will on the occasion of the first anniversary of the "United Press":—

"Within the short space of one year the United Press has amply justified itself. News items, it supplies, are as a rule reliable. It is a real desideratum and from Indian national point of view it should receive every possible encouragement at the hands of all classes of people of this country."—United Press.

RANEE OF PUDUKOTA IN MOTOR SMASH

Removed To Nursing Home, Injured

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Ranee of Pudukota was injured in a collision of her car with a lorry at Handcross, Sussex, and was removed to a London Nursing Home suffering from slight concussion shocks and cuts.

She is progressing favourably. The Ranee was accompanied by son who is uninjured.—Reuetr.

FOUGHT HARD AGAINST GOVT.

"Pilot Of Congress & Pioneer Of Public Life"

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO LATE JUSTICE TELANG

The 40th Telang Anniversary was observed on Saturday evening, when the great and good works of that great pioneer of social reform, education and politics were narrated before a meeting held under the auspices of several Saraswat Associations in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, by Prof. V. N. Naik. Mr. S. S. Patkar presided.

Mr. Naik asked men of the present generation to read the speeches and writings of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, who was a man of great foresight, and statesmanship. Mr. Telang, in his time, was the pilot of the Indian National Congress and pioneer of public life. The Indian National Congress then was the exclusive monopoly of a select few, but now it was a proletarian body with a four-anna franchise.

FOUGHT HARD AGAINST AUTHORITIES

The late Mr. Justice Telang, Sir P. M. Mehta and Badruddin Tyebji had to fight hard against the Governors and Viceroys as the Congress had to do now. Then the Bombay Municipal Act was the combined fruit of the collaboration of Telang and Mehta. When the leaders of the Indian National Congress fought with the bureaucracy forty years ago it was only with the sole idea of Indians against Europeans. There was nothing like communalism at that time.

THEN AND NOW

Mr. Telang did not claim any privilege for his community, nor Mr. Tyebji sought for any favour for his community, but they called themselves, Indians and as such they put forward the claims of Indians for public service, etc., only on merits. Unfortunately, now Hindus were divided against Muslims and Hindus were even divided among themselves.

He urged Indians of all sections to read the speeches of Telang, Chandavarker, Tybji and Mehta and follow their examples as they had never stood for communal rights but always placed duty before them as the ideal to serve their Motherland.

The meeting termined with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the speaker of the evening.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST YOUNG SAARLANDERS

Ordinance To Ban Voluntary Labour Organissations In Saar?

GENEVA, Sept. 1.

The charge that young Saarlanders recruited for voluntary work in Nazi Labour camps in Germany are being trained for directly infringing public security in the Saar territory was made by Mr. G. G. Knoz, Chairman of the Saar Governing Commission, in the course of a letter sent to the League of Nations.

As a consequence, Mr. Knox says, the Governing Commission is bound to prepare, as a preliminary preventive measure, to draft an ordinance banning voluntary labour organisations in the Saar and compelling young men enrolled therein to report to police with the possibility of being placed under special surveillance.

The letter details reasons for the recent prohibition of labour service attached to the Deutsche Front, and asserts that some documents seized in the office of the Voluntary Labour Service show the organisation's activities directly endangered public security in the Saar. They reveal members of the labour service are in close touch with certain German authorities and have promoted interference in the Saar affairs. The Commission reiterates that the police for the Saar territory should be recruited from foreign countries.—Reuter.

Government's Dual Policy Of Repression And Reform

Sjt. B. J. Desai Exhorts Northern Electorate To Vote For Congress Which Fights For Indians' Freedom

(From A Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 1.

As previously announced a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee at the Shivaji Theatre at Thana, on Saturday evening. Mr. D. M. Damle, the President of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, presided. The President introduced Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress candidate for the Assembly from the Northern Division and the General Secretary to the Congress Parliamentary Board to the audience.

"It is important to remember," Mr. Bhulabhai began, "that in so far as our struggle for freedom is concerned, there are two views. One view is being expressed by the Government, and the other is the one which I am here to propound to-night. The view taken by the Government is this: They say that India does not require or does not desire freedom, and that, it is all the work of a few agitators who make it their business to rouse the masses. They further say that the people of India are happy and contented, and prefer to remain in their security under the British rule as a subject race, rather than demand any form of self-government of their own. Furthermore they say that in the last two struggles which we carried on in 1919-20 and 1930-33, they have been able to suppress those movements and, therefore, the people are now thoroughly reconciled to their fate as a subject race.

INSTRUMENTS OF SUBJECTION

In several instances they have made our own people—our own kith and kin, our own flesh and blood—as the instruments of our subjection. That is the position in which we stand from the point of view of the Government; and I need not trouble you with their views as I am afraid, that it is too well-known, by reason of the speeches that the Viceroy and every other person under him are delivering during the last four or five months. The only question that I ask myself and I ask you, is, if the Congress is really beaten, if the Congress is really suppressed, if the Congress is really dead, then is it necessary that a man of so high a position as the Viceroy should constantly repeat it?

I am almost inclined to think that that is what happens in the case of a man who wants to believe that he is ill. He constantly asks himself and really wishes to assert "I am very ill." I have also heard that when a man gets old, he wants all to believe and says to himself, "I am very young." If the Congress is dead, then why bother about an institution that is dead? They go on repeating this because they want to create a state of mind in the Indian people, they want to create a sort of feeling of utter resignation whereby the people will be willing to carry on as a subject race, at least for some period of time, saying to themselves: "Our best fate is the fate of a subject race, why all these futile struggles?"

10 LACS COURT ARRESTS.

During the last struggle at least a lakh of people went to jail. Probably ten lakhs of people courted imprisonment but did not go to jail, because they would not be taken there. I am quite certain that the experience we had in the city of Bombay, is not dissimilar to the experience in the rest of the country. In most cases, they were either warned, dispersed or beaten and only about ten or twelve people out of a hundred, were arrested and sent to jail. But the fact remains that at least ten lakhs of people offered themselves for arrest. Another ten times the number, a crore of people, began to think that after all there is something wrong in our condition, otherwise why these people like mad people should court imprisonment and take all this trouble. Why is it that we adopted that course? Because we thought that the time had arrived, when our people should be told of the condition in which we are, that we are fully dominated by another race. I need not quote so high an authority as Aristotle for that purpose but I believe that the first step to progress is the consciousness of our position.

MORAL GAIN.

We thought that it was time that we should rouse our people from a condition of utter paralysis into which we exist, a sense of utter submission to our fate. At least, we could make our brothers and sisters believe that we are after all human beings, we could not be so low as that we cannot struggle against what is supposed to be our fate. That is the great moral gain of the last struggle.

We do not want anybody else's country. We do not want to be aggressors like the West has been. All we ask is "Please, let us remain in our own house." Can that be such an offensive thing? The

(Continued on page 5.)

PADMA FLOODS BEAT PREVIOUS RECORD

Crops Damaged And Men And Cattle In Grave Danger

RAJSHAHI, Sept. 1.

Padma is in high flood, reaching a level which has not been recorded within living memory. Villages extending westwards form the western extremity of Rajshahi town along the river are one vast sheet of water.

The flood is believed to have extended over hundreds of miles and it is difficult to make a correct estimate at present of the places affected, and the extent of loss sustained by them.

CROPS DAMAGED

The District Board roads have been breached over many places extending over hundreds of feet and standing crops have been considerably damaged. Men and cattle are huddled on machans on high embankments. Flood is extending rapidly towards the north.

No outside relief has yet been received. At one place villagers have erected temporary bund and thus saved several families.

RESCUE WORK

In Kharbona area about 500 people have been rescued. Students and Boyscouts are rendering valuable services. The Municipality and wealthy people of the locality are supplying rations daily.—A.P.

WHAT IS YOUR REQUIREMENT IN PEN?

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Much-travelled Parsi bachelor in business up-country, with advanced Nationalistic political views, would like to enter into social correspondence with young lady of similar views and refined tastes. Box No. 2873, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED HEAD PROOF READER.

—Wanted Head Proof Reader, with at least some experience as a Head Proof Reader in a daily Newspaper Press. Apply immediately with testimonials to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Branch Secretaries and Superintendents up to Rs. 200. Profitable scheme. No security. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation, Ltd., Lahore. (2816).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Patell Gift.—A full-cloth handsomely bound, book of verses, presentable in form and instructive in matter "In the Footsteps of Omar Khayyam" by B. J. P. Re. 1-8 (Popular Book Depot, Grant Road).

75. INVESTMENTS

Wanted gentlemen desiring to possess their own bungalows near about Santa Cruz on co-operative basis. Those who can invest 40 per cent of the required outlay need only apply to Box No. 8849, "Bombay Chronicle".

150. STAMPS COLLECTING

75 Persia Re: 1|- 100 Native States Re: 1-4, Dolfern Khan Building, Reay Road, Mazagaon, Bombay. (2888).

To-morrow's Flash News!!!
Hear
Master FIROZE DASTUR
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Master MOHAMED
On the Radio
At 9-20 p. m.
Selections from
VAMAN AVTAR
Now running at
Super Talkies
Charni Road Junction,
Don't Miss It!!!

Alleged Breach Of Sarda Act

Magistrate Holds Enquiry In Complaint Against Religious Head Of Vaishnavas

Sensational allegations that Goswami Sri Gokulnathji Maharaj, Mahant of Bal Krishna Temple at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, and the religious head of the Vaishnavas following the Vallbhai Sampradai (Pushti Marg.), had been a "Stout opponent" of the Child Marriage Restraint Act ever since its introduction as a Bill in the Legislative Assembly and that he was a party to the marriage of his third son, in alleged violation of the provisions of the Act, were levelled, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, in a complaint filed by Mr. Purnachand Shroff, Merchant and Commission Agent, Bombay.

The complainant alleged that both the bride and the bridegroom were below the respective ages mentioned in the Act, at the time of the marriage, which took place on February 9, last.

The girl hails from a well-to-do family at Cocanada, in East Godavery District, Andhra Province.

The father of the bride, Mr. Peddibhotla Krishna Sastri, is a Head-clerk in Ripley & Co., Cocanada, and enjoys considerable influence in the trading circles of the locality.

His brother, Mr. Subbarayudu, is one of the senior members of the Cocanada Bar, and a leading Theosophist of that city, and belongs to a respectable family well-known for their liberal views.

Inquiry Before Magistrate.

The present complainant prays for summonses, in all against 8 persons, including the parents of Gopinath Maharaj the bridegroom and the third son of Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, the eldest son of the Mahant, the father of the bride, and four others, one of whom is a priest who generally officiates at marriage ceremonies and the remaining three are stated to be respectable citizens of Surat and Junagadh, who are alleged to have abetted the performance of the marriage.

The adjourned preliminary inquiry was proceeded with on Thursday, by the Magistrate, who is required to hold an inquiry before process can be served against the persons mentioned as the accused.

The complainant furnished a birth-certificate of the bride, issued by the Cocanada Municipality, in which the date of birth was given to be March 16, 1922.

The date of birth, of the bridegroom is given as on or about August 9 or 10, 1916.

The complainant therefore alleged that by performing this marriage, the accused committed breach of the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 (1) of the Child Marriage Restraint Act No. XIX of 1929 and Section 114 I.P.C.

On Thursday two more witnesses were examined in the preliminary inquiry, who were present on the occasion of the marriage.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, appearing on behalf of Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, asked for time to enable him to produce the horoscope of the bridegroom. The case was adjourned to September 18.

Mr. Kolaskar, Bar.-at-Law, assisted by Mr. Nadirshaw Vakil represented the complainant.

Thoughts From Omar Khayyam

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF OMAR KHAYYAM. By B.J.P., "Popular Book Depot", Bombay 7. Price Re. 1.

This is a novelty in books as far as the get-up is concerned. A dainty volume rectangular in shape, opening lengthwise, it presents the appearance of an autograph album, relieved only by a bold title which is repeated inside with an artistic design.

The booklet is an epitome of different thoughts classified under nine headings, thoughts on God and religion, birth and death, greed and contentment. A brief foreword explains the "raison d'etre" of the epitome.

The technique of the poems faithfully follows "in the footsteps of the Persian Minstrel in his English garb" though the choice of diction could have been better. Apart from this the verses may generally be considered to be satisfactory.

The author has apparently intended the book to serve as a seasonal present, a token of friendship and love on Pateti, Divali and X'Mas.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Hon'ble Sir K. Venkata Reddy, Law Member to the Government of Madras will deliver the address at the next Convocation of the Andhra University to be held at Waltair.

The electrification of Quilon Town is complete. Sir Mohummad Habibullah, Dewan of Travancore will perform the opening ceremony on September 3.

Pudukottah.—The State Government have sanctioned the opening of a special hostel for the Harijan students reading in the local college.—United Press.

Enquiries made at the Home Department show that the rumour of the outbreak of a fire in Deoli Detention Camp as mentioned in letters to Mr. S. C. Mitra written by the relatives of the Deoli detenus is without any foundation.

The latest report from the Pykara Hydro-Electric Power Works, shows that a lakh of units are now being generated every

Dehra Dun, Sept. 1.—The Survey Seismograph in Dehra Dun recorded an earthquake of moderate intensity which occurred at 8-30 p.m. yesterday at a distance of about 700 miles.—A. P.

TICKET INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

Accused Denies Charge Of Negligence

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 31.

The accused denied the charge, after five more witnesses (including sub-inspector of police, father of the deceased and the Thana station master) were examined this afternoon before Mr. P. K. Kharkar, Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani, a travelling ticket inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, is charged by the Kalyan railway police with negligence in pulling the alarm chain of the Down Nagpur Express, as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who fell out of the train, was run over and killed in the Parsik tunnel on April 6, 1933.

After the Thana station master was examined, Mr. Gangaram Gunaji Mane, father of the deceased, deposed that he learnt four days after the accident about the tragic death his son had met, while returning to Shahpur. Identifying the diary found in the pocket of the deceased, witness stated that it belonged to his son.

After the 'panch' and the police constable were examined, the retired Sub-Inspector Ramchandra Govind Tembhe, in the course of his evidence, stated that he was the police officer in charge of the Kalyan railway police station on April 6, 1933. Witness was informed that a passenger had fallen down from a train and was lying dead in the Parsik tunnel. Witness asked his constables to proceed in advance and watch the body. An inquest was held by the witness the following morning.

The hearing was adjourned to September 11.

5 YEARS R. I. FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

MYSORE, Sept. 1.

The District and Sessions Judge, Mysore, sentenced one Kalappa of Nerale village, to a term of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, the charge being attempted murder of another man of the same village in connection with a dispute over a wall.

In the course of his attempt to murder, the accused is alleged to have missed his aim and chopped off the right hand of his victim.—United Press.

TWO CASES OF SUICIDE

Desperate Leap In Front Of Train At Parel

A desperate attempt to end his life was made by a Hindu, Sukhia Babaji, on Friday afternoon, when he jumped before a train on the railway lines near Parel station.

He was seriously injured and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The Coroner's inquest will be held on Monday.

A verdict of death due to opium poisoning self-administered was the verdict of the Coroner's jury held on Saturday morning at the inquest on the body of Madhavji Tulsidas, a Hindu, residing at Bhuleshwar.

From the evidence of Manibai widow of the deceased, it transpired that the deceased went to bed on Friday night as usual. On Saturday morning as he did not get up from his bed, a doctor was called, who advised his immediate removal to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to be dead.

The medical evidence showed that death due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict according to the medical evidence.

MONSOON REMAINS WEAK

Few Falls Occur In Gujarat

POONA, Sept. 1.

The monsoon remains weak but fairly widespread thunderstorm rain has fallen in United Provinces and Northeast India with scattered showers in West Central Provinces, West Central India and East Rajputana Rainfall has been nearly general Assam Chota Nagpur Wet U Provinces, West Central India and and Konkan and local in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar East United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces and East Rajputana and a few falls have occurred in East Central Provinces East and North Punjab Gujrat South Hyderabad Mysore Malabar, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Bassein, Akyab and Myitkyina, one; Jalpaiguri ove; Cherrapunji and Gaya, three; Dinajpur, Mainpuri and Mussooree, two; Meerut, Lucknow and Pachmarhi, one and half; Hoshangabad, and Guna one; Mount Abu, Masulipatam and Khandala, one and half; and Mahableshwar, one.

FORECAST

Fairly widespread thundershowers will continue in United Provinces and Northeast India and local falls of rain will occur in North Madras Coast and in central parts of the country.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,415 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in Tibet was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at twenty hours thirty two minutes I S T on Friday 31st of August.—A. P.

WELL RUN PROGRAMME

"Capers And Chords"

The entertainment which Kumari Davar and pupils and friends arranged at the Opera on Thursday received, rightly, spontaneous appreciation from a crowded audience. The items of music Indian and non-Indian were supplemented by varied dances.

The orchestra directed by Mr. C. Mendoza was a fortunate acquisition. Kumar Phiroze Dastur, who sang with his characteristic radio manner, was offered applause. Dr. A. Fleissner, once solo cellist of the Liebach State Orchestra, rendered Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me" with fidelity and appreciable delicacy.

The Swedish drill by the senior and junior pupils was rghtly a feature of the well-run programme. The "Tyrollian Festival" demonstrate some of the charming movements of Swiss dances. The tap dance "The Sun has got his hat on" was popular and was deservedly encored. The "Bubbles" and "Sevilla Fair" were more ambitious. The Spanish dances executed by Miss Davar were, naturally, witnessed with great attention. And, although one could see some of the stiffness inherent in the first enterprise of the players, they were free, more or less, entirely from the slip-shod execution which is unfortunately the almost invariable distinction of "amateur" and "charity" shows.

The most notable of the dances of the evening was, decdedly, the "Grasshopper's Dance", the child dancer was marked out by her unusually controlled supple movements and vivacity.

JAIL BIRD REARRESTED

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 1.

Mahabeer, a jail-bird, with 13 previous convictions to his credit, has been re-arrested by the City police for the alleged offence of house-breaking.

The accused, who is said to be a notorious character, is reported to have started his career as far back as the early nineties.—United Press.

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Featuring
Miss DULARI, DATTAR, JADHAV, SANDOW, LANOO, OMKAR, GODSE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum, Bombay.

OVERHEARD IN A BUS'

MADHU: "Hallo! Is that the whole family going out to Chowpatty Sands?"

HARI: "No. We are off to the pictures."

MADHU: "I hate the pictures. What with the crowds and the stuffiness and all the silly, poisonous stuff you get on the screen ....."

HARI: "True, too true but THIS is different. I've been once myself and now I am carting the whole family because it's the sort of clean show that leaves you refreshed."

MADHU: "Almost as good as going to the sea, eh?"

HARI: "Yes Sir! You've said it. Your sarcasm was very fine but this is a different picture. It really is as clean and bracing as the sea-breeze. And what is more it is one of those rare shows to which you can still take your whole family, maiden aunts included!"

"The swiftly moving story has a noble and stirring climax and ....the entertainment as a whole provides a variegated appeal to all healthy tastes.... Realism, romance, fighting thrills, the picturesque (with excellent music, singing and dancing) are well sequenced..."
—"The Bombay Sentinel."
August 25th 1934.

"DUKHTAR-E-HIND"
OR
"BHARTI BALLA"

At the IMPERIAL CINEMA, Daily: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Producers & Distributors:
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THE TALK OF THE TOWN
Have you Seen
WADIA MOVIETONE'S
Vaman Avtar?
An Achievement in Mythological Pictures
Featuring the Darling of Millions
Sangit Ratna FIROZE DASTUR
NOORJEHAN, JUMNA, MOHMED, KHAMBATTA
Directed by J. B. H WADIA.
Time :— 3, 5-30, 8 &10-45 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES
Charni Road Junction

LATEST NEWS
(Of more than a thousand years old)
EMPEROR ASOKA ABDICATES?
Unknown Brahmin to rule For One Year — —
SENSATION IN DURBAR !!
Rupalekha
A "NEW THEATRES LTD" Super Production
Featuring:—
RATANBAI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, VISHWANATH, NOOR MOHMED,
—all assembled to make a masterpiece
Under the able Direction of—
PRAMTHESH BARUA
NOTE:
It is running in 2nd Glorious Week Now!
AT
MINERVA TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY AT 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m.
ON SAT., SUN. and HOLIDAYS.

CAUTION
You are a prey If You Are Rich!!
Modern Society Scoundrels lie in wait for you! and their decoys are WOMEN!
See the dangtrous side of modern life in
SONE-KI-CHIDIA
OR
VISMI-SADI
a KRISHNATONE production
Featuring:
GULAB the glamorous
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YESHWANT DAVE the Fit
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all assembled to give you a SOCIAL SUPER
at
KRISHNA TALKIES
Charni Road
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m on Saturday Sunday and Holidays
DON'T FAIL TO MEET ALL OF THEM!!

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Absence Of Enthusiasm In Cotton

DEFINITE SWING OF SENTIMENT ON BEAR SIDE

Short Interest In The Local Market

"Lack of leadership, and aimlessness and the need for fresh incentives have been among the principal reasons put forward to account for the absence of enthusiasm in cotton, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

It would seem to be accounted of no value that the Government have not only agreed to loan 12 cents on the new crop but also to raise the advances on last season's cotton by 2 cents to the same level. Pool participants now have the alternatives of accepting the 12 cents loan or letting cotton go at the present market rate. Forgetful of the fact that the latter alternative had been offered in any case since 1st August and that the increased loan was a new and helpful factor, local sentiment in Bombay immediately interpreted the information as a pointer to the prompt unloading of two million bales.

BEARISH SIDE

There has, in fact, been a definite swing of sentiment to the bear side. It is stressed that the market is long of the crop which is just about to move in volume, a strike overshadows American textiles, consumption has already fallen away to an alarming degree and there is little or no prospect of its early resuscitation. The European political situation has more explosive potentialities than at any time since 1914. And, most discomforting of all, the American Administration, having for eighteen months tried to reduce commodity surpluses finds, when Nature takes a hand and destroys millions of dollars worth of wheat and cotton, nobody has any money to buy what is left.

DEPRESSING WORLD

It is, in fact, a depressing world! Well, as far as we remember, we were not consulted regarding our entry into what so many now seem to look upon as an unequal contest. As infant mortality is on the decline, more than a little care must have been lavished on our early nurture. There must surely be some purpose in it beyond mere personal irritation at the perverseness of things. There are moments when we have our doubts. But, someone having said "Let battle commence," there is always the exhilaration of the fight.

The world has its tail down. We, frankly, have not! We are old enough to remember most of those "good old days," the first thirteen years of the present century. There is a lot of nonsense talked about them. In many ways the world was less "human" then than now. But income tax was negligible. So was our income. That, of course, is a personal reminiscence.

FUTURE OF COTTON

And, amid all this depression, what does the future hold for cotton? We have no very strong view. But we would stress the avoidance of any too easy acceptance of the obvious. The obvious, of course, is that prices cannot hold in face of increasing crop movement and declining consumption.

Cotton seldom does the obvious. The real key to the position, to our mind, lies, without doubt, in consumption. Restore consumption to even a little less than normal and at once the market would be faced with the fact that the crop is probably under nine millions. That is a crop disaster which can be ignored only so long as consumption declines.

We do not look for very wide fluctuations but prefer purchases up to the publication of the next crop report. After that report it might be a different story. We shall see.

SUPPLY OF CONTRACTS

Persistent and heavy liquidation during the early part of the week increased the supply of contracts in the local market well beyond the point at which the demand for contracts could be filled. The undertone, in consequence, has been poor and the market generally has acted badly, showing much more disposition to listen to bearish than bullish news.

With, however, so marked a swing of sentiment from the bull to the bear side, we suspect that, for the first time for many months, a short interest has been created.

Export inquiry has been conspicuous only by its absence. Occasional offers from Japan and, of all places, America have been acceptable, but Europe is very quiet.

Weather news has been rather better, two Bay depressions which passed along the Ganges valley missing the Oomra tracts where there have been a few days without rain. But the break to date has not been either long enough or complete enough.

CROP CONDITION

In the Berars, Amraoti reports a total rainfall of 32 1/2 inches which is 11 3/4 inches in excess of normal. As long as a fortnight age we reported complaints of damage ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. Of the weather, since that date some ten days had rain and only the last few days have been clearer.

Akola has had 28 1/2 inches or seven inches above normal. The plant which should normally be two feet in height is reported at one foot or even less. A three weeks open spell is required to bring the crop up to a normal growth.

Khamgaon is getting a break which is helpful.

In the Khandeish area, Jalgaon has had 37 inches of rain, an excess of almost 33 per cent. The growth of the plant has been checked and damage up to 25 per cent is reported.

Right through the Khandeish, Berar and Central India districts an open spell of at least two or even three weeks is urgently required. And mere absence of rain is not enough. There must be sunshine.

In the Punjab, Sind and Broach, conditions are more favourable, but Broach requires more sunshine.

Local sentiment is against the market, but for moderate profits we prefer purchases.

SMALL RISE OF 2 POINTS IN LIVERPOOL COTTON

London Stock Exchange And N. Y. Cotton Market Closed

FURTHER SHARP RISE IN GOLD BUT SILVER EASY

Wheat And Linseed Quiet But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Sept 1

On Saturday, there were small changes in cross rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON QUIET

The New York cotton market was closed to-day on account of a holiday. The Liverpool market opened firm with a rise of 4 points but closed quiet with a rise of only 2 points.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

London gold price registered a further substantial advance but silver was a shade easier.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled quiet in the absence of any special buying. Argentine linseed was quietly steady.

JUTE STEADY BUT TEA UNCHANGED

The metal market was closed to-day. Jute was steady but tea prices remained unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FEATURELESS

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was featureless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 1

The market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

	Liverpool, Sept. 1
Previous closing	6.87
To-day's opening	6.91
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	6.89
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 226-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 1

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.88) 6.93
American December (6.85) 6.88
Egyptian October (8.49) 8.52
Egyptian November (8.52) 8.55

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 1
10-30 p.m.

The local market was closed to-day on account of the "Janmashtami" holiday.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 1
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 1

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 1/2) dol 29 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/4) unquoted
U S Steel Preference (dol 77 1/4) unquoted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The market was closed to-day on account of the "Janmashtami" holiday.

PRIVATE COTTON CABLES—

Bombay, Sept 1

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpol: New York cables, Cotton: Moderate increase hedging. Poor demand. Threatened strike unsettling.

Liverpool: Market is a shade easier. American yarn strike masters show no signs of yielding. Market would have been worse but for the 'basis' in the South is firm.

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Trade calling Bearish unless strike settled.

New York: Hedge selling and liquidation offset by good trade buying.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 1

Previous closing	4.99 3/8
To-day's opening	4.99

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 1

Previous closing	4.98 7/8
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
To-day's closing	4.98 3/4
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 1

Previous closing	74.53
To-day's opening	74.56
To-day's closing	74.53
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 1

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99-1/8 and improved to 5.00 but thereafter an easier tendency developed with the rate gradually falling under further selling of sterling to 4.98-3/4 which was the closing rate.

The franc opened at 74.56 but soon advanced to 74.71 however subsequent movements were adverse with the rate easing to 74.53 at the closing time.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 1

The market was steady	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 7/8d.	21 11/16d.
Forward	21 15/16d.	21 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 1

Gold (£7-0-11 1/2) £7-1-5

BULLION

London, Sept. 1

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 7/8d) 21 11/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-0-11 1/2) £7-1-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 1

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 1

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.61 3/8) 5.61 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 3/4) 0.94 3/4
London on Milan (57.43) 57.34
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/4) 1-5 1/16
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 1

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 69-1/2, December at 72-1/2 and March at 74-5/8. The market showed very little activity and business was very limited with traders holding off.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 1

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.01-1/2, December at 1.03-1/2 and May at 1.05. Trading was quiet in the absence of special buying and owing to the holiday.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept. 1

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 52-1/2. Trading was quiet and featureless with hardly any business passing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 1

Trading in Argentine linseed was quiet in the absence of any speculative demand but prices remained steady with November closing at 13.87 unchanged from the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 1

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 7/8 buyers £229 sellers) closed
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers, No sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £31 3/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (£14 7/8) £15
Dunlop Sept-Oct old crop (£17 3/4 sellers). Unquoted
Lightening Sept-Oct old crop (£16 1/2 sellers). Unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (4-7) 4-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 paid and buyers) closed Oct-Dec (7 11/16 paid and buyers) closed

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 3/8) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 3/4) £10 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept (£10 3/8) £10 11/16 Oct sellers

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Prices To Move To Better Level

Bombay, Aug 30

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
New York 22-8-34	13.15	13.37	13.49	13.55
New York 29-8-34	13.23 +.08	13.39 +.02	13.45 —.04	13.53 —.02
	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
Liverpool 22-8-34	6.84	6.83	6.83	6.83
Liverpool 29-8-34	6.92 +.08	6.89 +.06	6.90 +.07	6.89 +.06

Trading in all cotton markets during the past week has been on an exceedingly small scale and prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range. The fear of a general strike by Textile workers in the United States still hangs over the market. Crop reports in America are still poor and one private estimate received yesterday indicates a crop of about 8 3/4 million bales. This year farmers can obtain an advance of 12 cents against their cotton from the Government. This being so there is no reason why they should be in a hurry to part with their cotton during the usual marketing period. We are still of opinion the small crop this year must sooner or later bring higher prices. Bears tell us there is plenty of cotton in the world as the shortage of American cotton will be made up by outside growths. For the past few years the growth of outsiders has steadily been on the increase but in spite of this they have been consumed as steadily as they have been produced and there has been no accumulation of these cottons. The only style of cotton of which there was an accumulation was American and this is what kept prices at the low levels for the last few years. This year's small crop in America adjusts the statistical position over there and we see no reason why prices should not move up to a better level.

MARKET DULL

In Bombay we have had another week of very dull markets with practically no movement in prices. As is usual at this time of year there is very little export business being done. Local Mills have taken a slightly greater interest. We have been receiving quite a number of reports of damage to the growing New Crop but we do not think it is advisable to attach much importance to such news yet. In most districts they are now having a much needed break in the rains. The Indian crop is not made yet for as we have pointed out on several occasions it is the weather in September and October which makes or mars our crop. Indian cotton is cheap both intrinsically and on parity with other growths and we believe that purchases made at present prices should soon bring a profit.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 31.

October 1934	13.16
December 1934	13.28
January 1935	13.32
March 1935	13.32
May 1935	13.38
Middling Spot	13.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 31.

October 1934	13.16
December 1934	13.2[illegible]
January 1935	13.31
Middling Spot	13.16

NEW YORK.
New York, August 31.

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.04
December 1934	13.13
January 1935	13.17
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.06
December 1934	13.16
January 1935	13.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 31.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41.000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	6.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 31.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September 1934 ..		6.91
October 1934 ..	6.89	6.89
November 1934 ..		6.86
December 1934 ..		6.86
January 1935 ..	6.85	6.87
February 1935 ..		6.87
March 1935		6.87
April 1935		6.86
May 1935		6.86
June 1935		6.85
July 1935		6.85
Middling Spot ..		7.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 31.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.49
November 1934	8.52
December 1934	8.53
January 1935	8.69
March 1935	8.64
May 1935	8.70
July 1935	8.75
F. G. F. Spot	8.74

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool August 31.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.31
Fine (Good Staple)	5.46
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.61
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.56
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.28
Fine	3.38
Superfine	3.48
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.48
Fine	3.58
Superfine	3.68

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 31.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-7/8
Forward	21-15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 31.

Gold bars Fine per oz.. £7/0/11-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, August 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 31.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.53
Amsterdam	7.25 3/4
Brussels	20.15
Madrid	36.96
Milan	57.34
Berne	15.05-1/2
Paris	74.53
Prague	119.81
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	4.90 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, August 31.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	67
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	81-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-5/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

SEEDS.
London, August 31.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £10-15-0.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-7-6.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-15-6.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-10-0.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-3-9.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 31.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Sept. paid sellers 20/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan/Apl. paid 20/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 31.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7.5/8 sellers.

LONDON METALS.
London, August 31.

	£
Copper Brazier	41
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-13/16
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	229

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 31.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels Aug. sellers 25/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/0.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/3.

SUGAR MARKET STEADY

Rise In Gold Tells On Jawa Quotations

Bombay, Aug 30.

The Sugar Association has issued the following weekly report:—

Our Sugar Market ruled weak during the week despite the unfavourable exchange which is quoted to-day at F. 54.50 per 100 Rs. The weakness is due to the selling by offices on views that Java prices have remained unchanged. Gold price has very much gone up and Java being on Gold standard, the parity at the present exchange is higher. Hence the present prices for sugar are considered very low and there is every possibility of improving sugar prices in near future.

Raw Sugar Prices in London Terminal Market have also again declined

It is reported that one of the Prominent European Importers sold about 1,200 tons Java Sugar Oct-Dec. Shipment at about Rs. 4 per cwt. Business for Bhavnagar Port is also reported at Rs 4/0/3 for 500 tons Ex. S. S. Nurmahal.

Arrivals:—S. S. Karanja, S. S. Sonenfels and S. S. Marionfels arrived during the week with about 9875 bags of African, 2,600 bags of Britania and 1,500 bags of Britania Sugar respectively. S. S. Ranee and S. S. Nurmahal are expected to arrive on about the 31st instant and 3rd. September with about 11,000 and 27,000 bags respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/13/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 3/15/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 3/15/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 3/15/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/13/3 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/5 per cwt.
Swadeshi:—
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/13 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/1 per cwt.
Partabpur Mill Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 21/12 per 6 mnds.
Tone:—Steady.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Better Enquiry From India

Liverpool, Aug. 15.
(By Mail.)

A Liverpool firm writes:—

A rather unsettled tone has prevailed on 'Change during the past week, and with prices showing a downward tendency buyers continue to adopt a waiting policy, confident that a more opportune moment will present itself in which to enter into commitments. It is generally felt, however, that should prices steady up a fair demand will be forthcoming.

CLOTH.

A better enquiry has been in evidence from India, but bids have been too low to warrant any weight of business being booked. Small lots of dhooties, light whites, sarries, and fancies have been booked for Calcutta, whilst Karachi and Madras have transacted for minor qualities of mulls and jacconets. Bombay has only bought odd lots.

Business with China has again been disappointing, small bookings of brocades, poplins and fancies for Shanghai being the chief feature. Fairly healthy lines have again been booked with the Argentine, Columbia and Venezuela in dyed and printed goods and fancies. West Africa has been in the market for small lots of special prints and bleaching cloths. Very little support has been forthcoming from Egypt. The chief feature of the Home trade has been the business doing in poplins, limbrics, shirtings and sateens.

YARNS.

Enquiries for the majority of American yarns have been erratic. Offers have been too low to warrant any weight of business being booked. Fresh business in Egyptian yarns has been slow, only a limited turnover having taken place. The recent exchange agreement with Germany was disappointing to Lancashire, spinners naturally being wary of trading with customers who withhold payment for Yarn already delivered.

SUPPLIES FULLY ADEQUATE ON THE MONEY MARKET

TREASURY BILLS SOLD AT 14 sh. 4 d.

New High Level Reached By Gold

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept 1

Apart from a spasmodic demand to meet the end of the month commitments supplies were fully adequate to meet requirements in the money market. Keenness to obtain this week's supply of British Treasury Bills resulted in 34 million sterling being placed at an average discount rate of 14sh. 4d.

Gold reached a new high level of 141/5 per ounce. Sterling showed improvement in early dealings but later weakened, the exchange fund twice intervening for a short spell in order to maintain rates. Closing quotations were little changed compared with those of yesterday.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP

Area Decrease By 12 Per Cent

The first forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1934, is as follows:

On an average of five years, ending 1932-33, the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 8.9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

Season.—Light rain fell in most parts of the province during the first and second weeks of January 1934 The weather during February remained dry except for light showers at places. Light to moderate rain was received in March. Except for light rain in parts of most districts the weather during April and May was generally dry. The rainfall in June was normal in most parts of the province. The monsoon appeared in the Punjab in the first week of July and started with a good rainfall in most districts of the province, and light to moderate elsewhere. The rainfall in July was very heavy in the montane districts and in Karnal. The climatic conditions were not, therefore, generally very favourable for sowings.

Area.—According to the district returns the total area under cotton in British districts is estimated to amount to 21,148,600 acres (including 900 acres conventionally estimated). Of this area, 1,971,500 acres are irrigated and 177,100 acres unirrigated. The present estimate of area is 12 per cent. less than the actual area of last year, but is 7 per cent. more than the area estimated in the corresponding forecast. As compared with the former there is a decrease of 12 and 20 per cent. in the irrigated and unirrigated areas, respectively. Of the total area 1,402,600 acres are reported as under desi cotton and 746,000 acres as under American cotton. The estimate of the sown are advance by selected zamindars of the three important districts is in excess of the district estimate by 4 per cent.

The decrease as compared with the actual area of last year is due to deficiency of rain at the time of sowing and to low prices. The largest decreases occur in the following districts:—

Multan 73,400 acres, Rohtak 44,400 acres, Lahore 37,700 acres, Hissar 33,000 acres, Lyallpur 30,200 acres, Montgomery 19,800 acres, Gurgaon 19,000 acres, Ferozepore 13,400 acres.

Crop prospects.—Rains received during July proved beneficial to the standing crops, but more rain is badly needed. The condition of the crop is 97 per cent. of the normal.

Date of sowings.—Sowings commenced on normal dates except in the south-west where they were late.

Indian States.—The area in the seven reporting Indian States is estimated at 293,600 acres showing a decrease of 46 per cent as compared with the final forecast of last year and an increase of 3 per cent. as compared with the corresponding forecast. The condition of the crop is reported to be average to good.

At a largely attended meeting of the Poona Muslims, a resolution was passed, expressing sorrow at the hardships alleged to have been undergone by the Kolhapur Muslims at the hands of Hindus of Kolhapur at Kasai Mosque, on August 4th, and appealing to the authorities to redress the grievances. It was also resolved to urge that music before Kolhapur mosque be stopped as before.

Temple Entry Battle Must Continue

No Cause For Disappointment, Says Gandhiji

DUTY OF REFORMERS TO CANVASS PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOUR OF BILL

MADRAS August 31.

Under the caption "That illfated measure" Mahatma Gandhi writes in the current issue of the "Harijan":

"The ill-fated temple entry bill deserved a more decent burial, if it deserved it at all, than it received at the hands of the mover of the Bill. It was not a bill promoted by an individual for his personal satisfaction. It was a bill promoted by, and on behalf of the reformers. The mover should, therefore, have consulted reformers and acted under instructions from them. So far as I am aware, there was hardly any occasion for the anger into which he allowed himself to be betrayed or the displeasure which he expressed towards Congressmen. On the face of it, it was, and was designed to be, a measure pertaining to religion, framed in pursuance of the solemn declaration publicly made in Bombay at a meeting of representative Hindus who met under the chairmanship of Pandit Malaviyaji on 25th September 1932. The curious may read the declaration printed almost every week on the front page of "Harijan." Therefore, every Hindu, caste or Harijan, was interested in the measure. It was not a measure in which Congress Hindus were more interested than the other Hindus. To have, therefore, dragged the congress name into the discussion was unfortunate. The bill deserved a gentler handling.

A SIDE ISSUE

Having not a moment to spare myself during the exacting and swift Harijan tour, I had asked Shri Rajagopalachari, in pursuance of the pledge given by me at public meetings and to sanatani friends in private and in these columns, to ascertain informally (as it could only be done informally) the views of the Hindu members of the Assembly as, I thought, if it was disccovered that the majority was opposed to it, steps should be taken to have the bill withdrawn. This was the very simple issue on which the Bill could either have been dropped or proceeded with. Both the Sanatanists and the reformers would have understood the position. Its fate ought not to have been decided on a side issue. If Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari or I had committed a mistake, we should have been made to pay for it. But the Bill was above persons. Right or wrong, it enunciated a great principle and, therefore, deserved a more decent treatment than it received.

WHERE REFORMERS FAILED

As for the part played by the Government, this journal's policy is to avoid as much as possible criticism of the Government. But I should like to say that, with the material before it, the Government could only have taken the course it did. But the public should know that on behalf of the reformers there was not only no attempt made to canvass public opinion, but a decision was deliberately arrived at that no attempt should be made to obtain signatures of the public in general in favour of the Bill, it being left open to expert bodies to send representations if they chose. This was duly announced in these pages. My co-workers and I came to the conclusion that the questions underlying the circulation were too technical for the public to decide.

TOO TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

Thus, the question was not whether Harijans should or should not enter public Hindu temples precisely on the same terms as the others. The question was whether there should be any legislation in the matter and, if there should be, whether the Bill was good on its merits. In my opinion, both these questions were too technical to be put before the public. Surely, it is not impossible to conceive occasions when legislative help or interference is indispensable even in matters of religion. As a matter of fact, there are many cases of such legislation. But it was difficult to get an intelligent vote from the public. Then, on the merits, it was equally difficult to show to the public that the Bill was purely of a permissive nature and that no temple could be opened without the consent of the majority of the temple-going public. Such public education is not impossible under congenial circumstances. But it is well-nigh impossible when party feeling runs high and truth is at a discount.

BATTLE TO CONTINUE.

The tempe-entry battle has to continue. The promise made to Harijans must be redeemed and the temples have to be flung open. If they can be, without legislative sanction, no one would be more glad than the reformers. Not that they want a single temple to be opened where the majority of 'savarna' Hindus who are in the habit of using them are opposed. Law's assistance is invoked because lawyers opine that the law prevents such opening even where an overwhelming majority of temple-goers are agreeable. If such is the case, the permissive legislation is peremptory. Law alone can undo what law has done, whether it is judge-made or statutory or customary. But reformers will wait till such time as the passing of legislation becomes irresistible. But waiting is only for the wakeful. The hasty withdrawal of the Bill teaches its own lesson. There is no cause for disappointment. Redoubled effort is required. It is not necessary to know or prove that Harijans want temple-entry. Removal of the sin is necessary for the satisfaction of the 'savarna' Hindus who have realised that untouchability is a canker eating into the vitals of Hinduism, which, if not removed in time, must kill Hinduism."—A. P.

"Congress Will Take Care Of Poona Pact"

Deorukhkar Unauthorised To Call Harijan Conference, Says Rajabhoj

POONA, (By Mail.)

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, a Harijan leader from Poona and one of the signatories of Poona Pact has sent the following statement to the Press:—

The news and the opinions of the responsible leaders of the Harijans about them in connection with the ensuing All-India Harijan Conference in Bombay, have created a sensation in the Harijans. To the serious-minded and responsible Harijan this news is very important, as it is directly concerned with the interests of the Harijan. But others take it to be a mere stunt of Mr. Devrukhkar whom they know very well. They know his stunts about going to London, contesting bye-elections for half a dozen times and forfeiting two hundred rupees several times, and launching of a big Industrial Scheme for which he was for some time busy with choosing and picking between several leading men of Bombay as the Directors of Industrial Home for Harijans. So far, Mr. Devrukhkar has not published anywhere that the Nationalist Harijans outside the city of Bombay have agreed with his proposal.

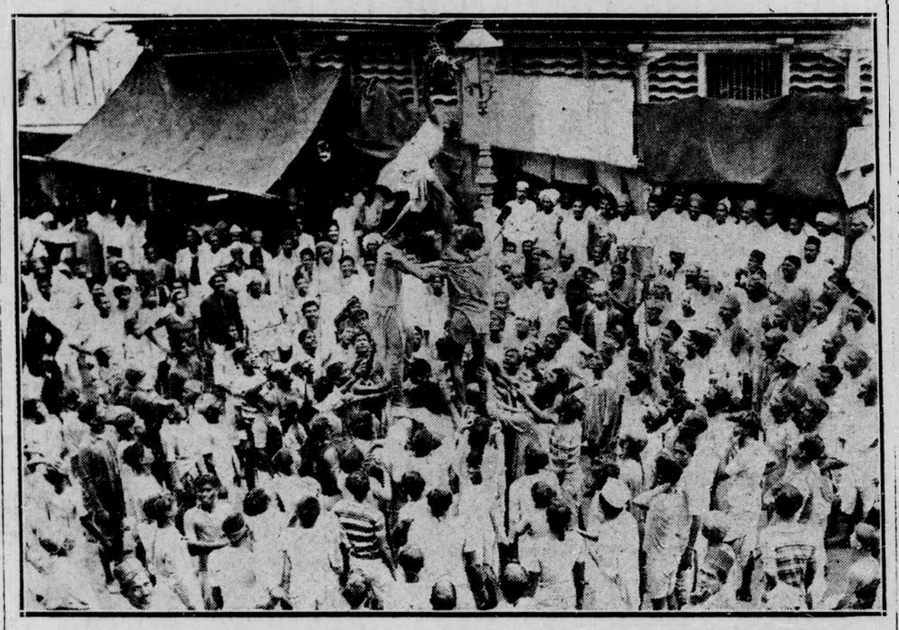
B.P.C.C. AND DEVRUKHKAR.

It is thus clear that Mr. Devrukhkar alone, is scratching his brains how to play stunt this time in a better way. As his statements are issued from the Congress House it seems clear that the members of the B.P.C.C. are in league with Mr. Devrukhkar's proposal. They do not seem to have enquired into his stunts in his own community as a social worker and among the National Harijans as a leader. No Nationalist Harijan in or outside Bombay has so far said anything about the ensuing conference. This shows that he did not consult any Nationalist Harijan in or outside Bombay.

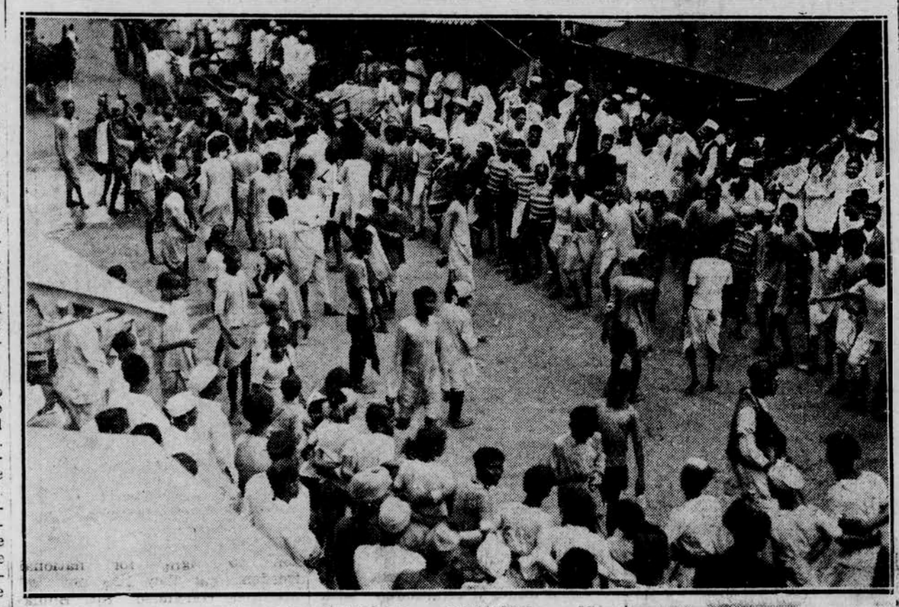
CONGRESS AND POONA PACT.

The Congress will take care of the Poona Pact when it takes the problem of amending or ending the communal Award. Who is he to get the Congress to rectify the Poona Pact? I should like to point out here that a year ago Dr. Ambedkar talked of modifying the Poona Pact in connection with its pannels system. I requested Mahatmaji then to give his opinion on this point and he wrote to me that the necessary modifications can be made in it if both the signatories parties agree to do so. Since that time, neither Dr. Ambedkar nor any other persons as a signatory to the Poona Pact said anything about it. Mr. Devrukhkar is not a signatory to it and as such is not authorised to do anything with it. Hence the coming conference is unauthorised and so unwanted. What are the intentions of Mr. Devrukhkar and his supporters from the B.P.C.C. in holding a Conference which may tax the pockets of the sympathisers of the Harijans?—United Press.

KRISHNA JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS



Groups of workmen and youths went about the City Streets singing, dancing and merry-making in imitation of the cow-herd boys of Brindaban, the playmates of Lord Krishna, whose birthday was celebrated on Saturday. The picture shows a characteristic scene



A view of a party of the "devo tees" of Lord Krishna who paraded the Streets singing and dancing.

"DECLARE THEM NULL & VOID"

Malpractices Alleged In Karachi Municipal Elections

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

A number of candidates who failed to return themselves to the New Corporation have filed applications in the Small Causes Court, Karachi, making grave allegations of mal-practices in the Karachi Municipal General Elections and thereby requesting the Court to declare the elections null and void.

The latest to file such applications are Dr. Lalwani, Messrs. Kassim, Jetley and Popatlal.—United Press.

MYSORE GOVT. AND MATCH EXCISE

Several W. Indian States Under Long Arm Of Prohibition

MYSORE, Sept. 1.

According to the recent regulation passed by the Mysore Government in connection with levying of excise duty on matches, the import into the State of matches manufactured in the following States has been prohibited:—

Junagad, Porbunder, Mangrol, Gondal, Sirmur, Kotah, Jylamad and Palanpur.—United Press.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE SENSATION

Injunction For Stay Of Proceedings?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

Dark clouds seem to hang over the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, which is timed to open here on 7th instant. Sir Akbar Hydari who is presiding over it. Some dissenting members of the Conference are rumoured to be contemplating to present an application for injunction against the President Secretaries of the Conference praying for a stay of the Conference proceedings, as they allege that accounts of the Conference many years past as also the manner in which the trust properties are handicap are not published.

Mr. DEVGIRIKAR RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

Mr. T R Deogirikar, President, Poona District Congress Committee was released from Yeravda Jail this morning. He was received at the prison gates by about 100 local Congressmen and garlanded. He has lost 13 pounds in jail.

Raja Of Bobbili & Justice Party

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

The Hon'ble Raja of Bobbili, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, has been elected President of the annual non-Brahmin (Justice Party) Confederation to be held at Madras on September 29 and 30 next.—United Press.

Baron von Langen, one of Germany's leading riders, who won the gold medal for riding for his country at the Olympic games in Amsterdam, has died of injuries received when he fell with his horse at the military races in Doeberitz.

UNTOUCHABILITY & COLOUR BAR

Just The Same In India & South Africa, Says Andrews

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of an article in the current issue of "Harijan" headed "Removal of Untouchability in South Africa" says:—

"At a recent meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, one of the audience asked me what was the meaning of 'untouchability' in India. At once I replied that the evil was just the same in South Africa as it was in India; only in South Africa it was called the "Colour Bar" or 'Racial Segregation', while in India it was called 'Untouchability.'

Some time ago, when 'Bapu' was fasting in order to remove the blot of untouchability from his Hindu religion, the thought came to me very strongly indeed that I could not truly sympathise with him in this deed of his, unless I were honestly trying to remove the blot of the 'Colour Bar' from my own Christian religion. So I wrote to him to this effect, and he answered: 'Of course, you are right'. He added that he was afraid the work which had to be done to remove the 'Colour Bar' might be more difficult than that which was needed to remove 'untouchability'.

GREAT ADVANCE.

I am very thankful to be able to say on my return from South Africa that great advance has been made there, comparable in some measure to the advance made in India. In Natal, where colour prejudice against both the Indian and African is so strong the Christian Church has, quite lately, made a noble stand. Two Councils have been formed—one called the Inter-racial Council, the other called the Indo-European Council. The Council of Maritzburg to express its opinion on the "White Paper" policy—a policy which insists on any Indian or African being turned out of employment to make way for a "White man."—A.P.

Universities Controversy Set At Rest?

Madras Auademic Council Ratifies Syndicate's Decision To Recognise Bombay Degrees

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

An important announcement was made by Mr. R. Littlehailes Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, at the Academic Council, relating to the controversy that was going on for some time between the Madras and Bombay Universities regarding the mutual recognition of examinations for the purposes of admission to the courses of studies in both the Universities.

It may be recalled that the Bombay University recently threatened to expel the students from Madras undergoing training in Bombay University if the Madras University did not recognise the Bombay degrees.

The Vice-Chancellor stated that the Syndicate considered the question of the recognition of the examinations of the Bombay University as equivalent for the purposes of admission to courses of studies in this University to the corresponding examinations of this University, and resolved that the examinations of the Bombay University be recognised as equivalent to the corresponding qualifying examinations of this University without any restrictions as to the class or percentage of marks.

The above decision has been unanimously ratified by the Academic Council.—United Press.

GERMAN EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

Mr. C. K. Dutt's Mission To Europe

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

It is understood that with a view to acquaint the authorities and the importers in Germany with the tremendous loss incurred by the Indian exporters as a result of German exchange restrictions and to find a way out of the present deadlock in the Indian export business to Germany, Mr. Chaudhuri Krishnagopal Dutt is salling for Europe by s.s. Victoria on September 6.

He leaves Lahore on September 3.—United Press.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE

Baby Alive After Fall From Running Train

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

A three-year old girl, daughter of an I.M.S. Officer had a providential escape, when she accidentally fell from a second class compartment of the Grand Trunk Express while the train was running between Chichonda and Teegaon railway stations on the Nagpur-Itarsi Section.

It is stated that the small girl was playing with her mother by the side of a window when, by a sudden jerk of the train she was thrown out of the window. The mother pluckily pulled the alarm chain, but on account of a falling gradient the train could only be stopped after it had travelled about 200 yards. The train was then backed to the place of occurrence and to the joy of the parents the baby was found lying on the grass with minor injury on the forehead.—United Press.

MADRAS DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Satyamurti Elected President

MADRAS, By Mail).

The Honorary Joint Secretaries, Madras District Congress Committee write:

The following office-bearers were elected by the members of the Madras District Congress Committee at a meeting held last evening.

President: Mr. S. Satyamurthi.

Vice-President: Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi.

Secretaries: Messrs. N. S. Varadachari. and T. G. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.

Treasurer: Mr. K. Bashyam.

Mr. S. A. Shaffe Mahmud was elected a member of the Provincial Congress Committee by the District Congress Committee.—A. P.

"APPOINT HARIJANS"

LUDHIANA, Aug. 31.

At a meeting of the District Board held yesterday Sardar Ujagar Singh, Deputy Commissioner presiding, it was unanimously resolved when making new appointments the Board should keep in view the interests of the depressed classes and they should be given a definite proportion in the service of the Board.—United Press.

WHEN LAWYERS COME TO BLOWS

Interesting Case In Kapurthala Court

KAPURTHALA, Aug. 31.

Lala Devidyal, Advocate and L. Khushi Ram, Vakil were hauled up by the police under section 325 I.P.C. before the City Magistrate, Kapurthala to-day.

It may be recalled that some months ago, while appearing on opposite sides in the court of the Tehsilder of Kapurthala they exchanged hot words and then came to blows. Their clients also, it is reported, participated in the fight.

It is alleged that the police appeared on the scene and brought the situation under control. —United Press.

"INSULT TO INDIAN INTELLIGENCE"

Satyamurti On Viceroy's Address

MADRAS, August 30.

"Lord Willingdon evidently does not know that he laughs best who laughs last," said Sjt. S. Satyamurti in a Press interview regarding the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislatures.

He says: "The White Paper is as dead as Dodo. What the Joint Parliamentary Committee will produce His Lordship knows no more than I do. His Lordship went, saw that he was not wanted and has returned. Naturally, Lord Willingdon rejoices that his ordinances have now been made permanent statutes by Legislatures, but when the new Legislatures come into existence these Acts will be repealed."

Lord Willingdon, continued Mr. S. Satyamurti, was insulting India's intelligence when he gave the superfluous assurance that "when the new constitution Bill is passed into law, you may rely on my efforts to ensure that no time will be lost in carrying into effect as expeditiously as possible the intentions of Parliament, as expressed in the Act"—A.P.

TWO BENGALI YOUTHS ARRESTED

Sequel To House Raids In North Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Special Branch of the Police raided this morning about half a dozen houses in North Calcutta and arrested Jagadish Ghatak of Dacca and another youth from Barisal.

The arrests are made in connection with the escape of five inter-provincial case under-trial prisoners from the Alipore Central Jail on July 31.—United Press.

COMPLAINT UNDER SARADA ACT

WARDHA, Sept. 1.

A complaint has been filed under the Child Marriage Restraint Act against Mr. Bridichand Sethi of Wardha and Mr. Ratanlal Godha of Bhusaval and two others in connection with the marriage of Mainabai aged 12 with Shripal aged 16-1/2 the daughter and son respectively of the first named persons.

This marriage was celebrated in spite of the objection of the C. P. Berar Balvivah Pratibhandhak Mandal.

The case has been fixed for preliminary enquiries.—A. P.

Planter Dies Of Heart Failure

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 1.

Mr. R. A. White, Planter aged 20, son of Mr R. H. L. White, Superintendent, Nagamalai Estate, Travancore, came to Trivandrum "en route" to Neyoor to consult Doctor Somerville and died of heart failure within an hour of his arrival at Mascot Hotel yesterday.—A. P.

Installation Anniversary Of "Guru Sahib"

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1.

September 9 will be observed by the Golden Temple Committee as the installation anniversary of the holy volume of Guru Sahib in the Golden Temple.

The Committee is making grand preparations for this purpose. The Temple will be tastefully decorated and the entire valuable jewellery and other articles will be placed on view.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 9 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 22 1353
Parsi: Gatha 1, 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 54m.
High Water: 7-41 17-56
Low Water: 14-20

MONDAY, Sept. 3.

Bombay Medical Council Meeting, ground floor, Secretariat, 12 noon.

SHRI GURU SANGIT VIDYALAYA

A concert of Vocal Music will be performed by Mr. Yadavrao Joshi at 5-30 p.m. in Vidyalaya's Hall to-day (Sunday).

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. B. B. Keshar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MISS PADMA SHALIGRAM'S CONCERT

Miss Padma Shaligram, the talented radio singer and screen star will give a public concert at Kirloskar Theatre Poona, on September 4, along with her brother Harendra.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The second meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Musjid premises at (Palagalee) Samuel Street.

"GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA"

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver a lecture on the "Comparative Studies in Governments" at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday). The subject of the lecture being "The Government of Russia."

Y. M. C. A.

Rev. John McKenzie, Principal of the Wilson College will speak at the Y. M. C. A. Reynolds Road, Byculla at 11 a.m. to-day (Sunday) on "My view of life as a Christian". Mr. H. W. Bryant will preside.

"IN FOOTSTEPS OF BUDDHA"

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture on the above subject will be delivered by Mr. M. Venkatrao, (President, Buddha Society) in the hall of 'Anand Vihar,' near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A free concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Damodar Thackersey Hall of the Working Men's Institute, Social Service League, Parel, today (Sunday) from 9 to 11 p.m. (S. T.) by Anant Vishnu Mulay Shaheer.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Ormonde' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

BRAVO RAFT
RAFT BRAVO
"Scarface"..."The Bowery"..."Solero" won him stardom! Now a romantic matador...daring in his blood and in his love-making!
GEORGE RAFT
in the most tempestuous love story since "Blood and Sand"
"THE TRUMPET BLOWS"
ADOLPHE MENJOU
FRANCES DRAKE
Directed by Stephen Roberts
A Paramount Picture
PATHE
TO-DAY 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Two Seconds". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Manhattan Melodrama". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Bottoms Up". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Hips, Hips, Hooray". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Wonder Bar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Trumpet Blows". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show, at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"It's a Cop". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Ajameel". Daily at 3-45, 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL —"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Queen Christina". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show to-day at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show, to-day at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma". Time as usual.

EMPIRE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER TALKIE—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines. 8-00 p.m. A religious service. 8-45 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra. 9-00 p.m. The B. B. C. Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Joseph Lewis. 9-20 p.m. An organ recital by G. Thalben-Ball, from the Concert Hall. Broadcasting House, London. 10-00 p.m. The Drawing-Room of the Empire: The Woman's Point of View, a talk. 10-15 p. m. The Wireless Military Band conducted by Charles Leggett, Norina Semino (violin cello). 11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

To-day On Radio

10-30 a.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme of Classical Music. 11-30 a. m. Jos. Ghisleri and His Concert Orchestra relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1 p.m. Close down, 5 p.m. European Programme. The V. U. B. Quintet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church. Colaba. 7-45 p.m. Interval. 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory, 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Sponsored Programme by the Wadia Movietone. Selection from "Vaman-Awatar." 10-30 p.m. Close down.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

The competitive examinations by the 'Kshatriya Samaj' of the Pathare Kshatriya community will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gokhale, Education Society's Ramchandra Bhat High School near Poibawadi, Parel Tram Terminus.

LAL BAUTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

Under the auspices of the Lal Bauta Press Kamgar Union, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., to protest against the Conciliation Bill recently passed by the Bombay Legislative Council. Comrade D. K. Dhole will preside.

NATIONAL TRADES' UNION FEDERATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades' Union Federation, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will deliver a public lecture on "My impressions about the International Labour Conference at Geneva" to-day (Sunday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION

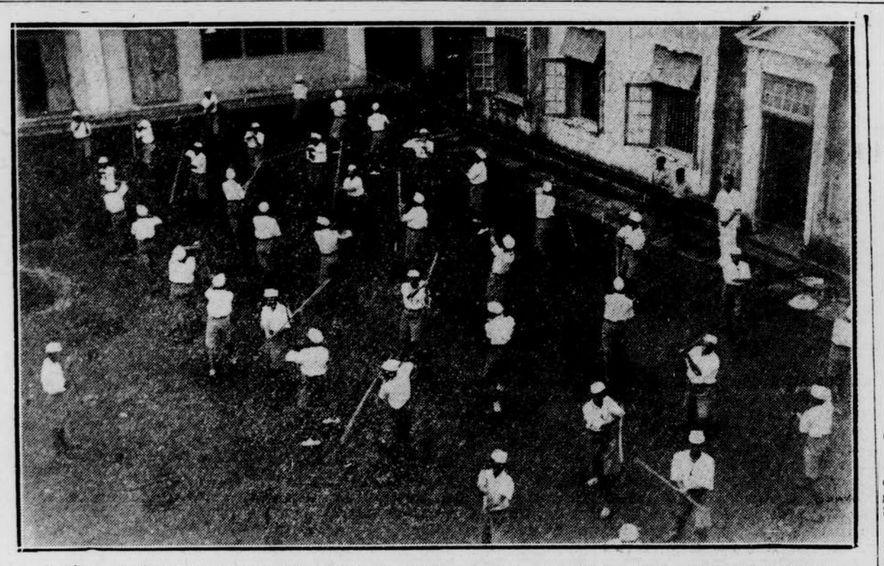
Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Professor Annasaheb Karve will deliver a public lecture (in English) on "The Problem of Indian Women's Education" in the hall of the Association at Girgaum Back Road at 8-45 a.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday). Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Master S. D. Thakker will deliver a public lecture on "The work of Indian youth as I see" in the King George School, Dadar. (G. I. P.) today (Sunday) at 5 p.m (S.T.). Miss S. S Shete, Superintendent of Indian Education Society's Girls School will preside.

GOAN UNION

Under the auspices of the Goan Union a Solemn Session will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall to honour the memory of Constancio Roque da Costa. Dr. Alban de Souza will preside and Rev. Dr. V. Gracias, Professors F. Correia Afonso, M. F. Colaco, Armando Menezes and Justino de Souza will review the life of the eminent Goan Patriot, who distinguished himself in Europe as diplomat, publicist and statesman.



A view of the Congress Cadets who have just completed their Officers' training. The Cadets are shown at lathi drill.

Mr. BHARGAVA

To Contest Ajmer Merwara Seat In Assembly

Mr. Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava, Advocate, Beawar, who is a Congress nominee for the Ajmer-Merwara constituency in the Assembly elections is one of the popular figures of Ajmer-Merwara. He is a leading lawyer, an influential public worker, and a Nationalist to the core. He has always been an active helper of Congress organisations, and is a member of the Executive of the Merwara District Congress Committee.

His public career covers a wide range of national activities. He presided over the Reception Committee of the Rajputana State Peoples' Convention, the Gandhi Reception Committee, and the Bihar Relief Committee. He is at present the chairman of the Beawar Hindu-Muslim Unity

Mr. Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava

Board, the Harijan Sewak Sangh and the senior vice-chairman of the local Municipality.

In his term of Municipal councillorship, he successfully opposed the election of the official chairman to it, and fought hard for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in Beawar. With this record of public service to his credit Mr. Bhargava, it is hoped, will have an easy victory over the non-Congressite candidates in the Assembly election.

'PROUD OF YOU'

Bombay Muslims Greet Frontier Gandhi

The Secretary of the Unemployed Mahomedans Helping Society, wires to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan:—

"Muslims of Bombay are proud of your sacrifices for the freedom of Motherland. Thousands of Muslims are unemployed, due to their support of the strike. Nationalism ignored. We request you to preside at our meeting on your arrival in Bombay. Please reply."

Mr. Mulraj Not Standing For A. I. C. C.

In connection with the report that has appeared in the press Mr. Mulraj Cursondas states that he does not want to stand in any contested Congress elections. Though he is a sitting member, he is not going to stand as a candidate for the A.I.C.C.

SHRI SAHITYA SANSAD

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Sansad, Mr. Sankarprasad Raval will deliver a public lecture on "The literary activities of Mr. Narsinhrao Divatia" at Shree Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. Mr. Narsinhrao B. Divatia will be congratulated on his 75th birthday.

INDO-PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the Indo-Portuguese Institute, Bandra, there will be a debate to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m in St. Stanislaus' School, on "The Cinema is a great menace to youth, to home life, to country and to religion". Fr. D. Berenguer, S. J., will preside and Messrs. Roque S. Lopes and Percy Rebello will lead on each side.

SUBURBANITES ARRANGE ENTERTAINMENT FOR PEASANTS' RELIEF

Sjt. BHULABHAI DESAI RECOGNISES PEASANTS AS REAL LEADERS

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

Congress workers in the suburbs have been for many weeks busy preparing the ways and means for helping the peasants of Gujarat and Karnatic. The programme of entertainment they arranged at the Opera on Friday evening for the benefit of these helpless peasants in Gujarat was lengthy. Except for the popular song of Syt. Vasant the audience revealed scarcely disguised impatience at the sole musical fare But the dramatic piece suggestive of the untold hardship of the peasant's lot was recognised as appropriate and was acted with more less confidence and skill. Two of the "Garba" dances were remarkable for their colourful costumes. Kumari Lila Baxi who led the first chorus for the dance led it effectively and with grace born of instinctive feeling. The two young girls, whose names I do not know unfortunately and could not know because no printed programme was available, who led the second Garba dance were equally successful and kept the chorus tuneful.

The "Arti" which began with striking dignity terminated with the monotonous movements which threaten to become the usual infliction inseparable from "Garba". Besides the somewhat agressive, sentimental and unnecessary display of uniformly white "saries" marred the effect of a ritual that stopped short of being a dance and had not the significance of the ritual.

The solo dance, by Kumari "Rambha" were feebly imitiative of the "Patang" "Snake" and "Thali" dances now so familiar to dance audiences.

NO CHARITY.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai who addressed the audience during the interval described the sacrifices of the peasants of Gujarat and Karnatic. He said that they are the real leaders of the nation. For, they had set the example. There was no need to pity them. There was charity implied in the financial assistance they were offering them that evening. And if they really felt that the peasants claimed their appreciation and gratitude they should be prepared to make real sacrifices for the country as the peasants had done. Their lip sympathy with their patriotic enthusiasm was not enough. They read, wrote and discussed in their customary lofty manner about heroic patriotism beauty of sacrifice, of stern determination to fight for national freedom, but they had not yet acquired, concluded Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai the unflinching courage for the national cause which the peasants of Gujarat and Karnatic had shown. They led the way for those who till then remained irresponsive to the call of the nation.

Government's Dual Policy Of Repression And Reform

(Page from previous)

Viceroy tells you: "Do not be such fools. I think you are quite safe in our hands. We have seen to it that those who tell you to the contrary are suppressed, and now you are quite safe, you need not do anything. We are here to look after you, your property and your soul." I say, "I do not want your country, but will you please, for Heaven's sake, leave me with my own country." Our ultimate objective is one and one only, and that is—God willing—in fullness time we shall be as free as an Englishman, as free as Frenchman, and as free as a German in his own land.

SPECIAL APPEAL

I do not want you to take the defeatist attitude. I have a special appeal to make to you. I have offered myself as a candidate against another man, a man called Mr. Anklesaria. Of course he went from this constituency because the Congress had decided then not to contest the seat. During the time he had been there he has done everything in order that your efforts may be suppressed, and he has assisted vociferously the Government in every single measure which is called law in order, that such extraordinary powers may be put into the hands of the Government so that the efforts of your own brothers and sisters may be suppressed. Only two days ago I read that he made an eloquent speech in support of the Government in regard to the Army Bill. We invite your vote which does not cost you either a fine or a jail.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS OR GOVT. POLICY?

We only ask you: "Will you please vote for Congress or do you believe that the Congress is suppressed and dead and assist the Government in further suppression? That is the only ground on which we ask your vote. The immediate issue is to ask you whether you stand for me, or at all events an effort to struggle, or whether you stand for the policy of Government. I am sure that that God will give you sufficient sense of patriotism, sufficient sense of intelligence and sufficient sense of manliness, without which we may as well be beasts. It is with that feeling I have come to appeal to you and I have no doubt that my appeal will not fall on deaf ears, that to vote for those who stand for India and not for those who stand against India."

On finishing his speech Mr. Desai received a great ovation.

CHALLENGE AND ITS ACCEPTANCE

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the President of the M.P.C.C. who spoke after Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, asked the audience to vote for the Congress and prove to the Government and the world that the Government's contention that the Indian people were satisfied with the double policy of repression and reform was totally false. The Government had given the Congress a challenge and the Congress has accepted it. The Congress was fighting for freedom, and though the last struggle was not successful, yet the Congress claim to represent the Indian people must be proved beyond doubt. Their vote would help to prove it.

Mr. Damle, the President of the meeting, exhorted the audience to vote for Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, as he was the Congress candidate and fight for the freedom of India. He thanked Messrs. Desai and Shankarrao Deo, for having come down at great trouble and addressed the Thana people. Mr. Damle also thanked Mr. N. D. Sarpotdar, the proprietor of Laxmi Talkies who had given his theatre at great inconvenience and cost.

PATEL TO START FOR BOMBAY TO-DAY

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 1.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Bombay on September 2 and will be back on September 8 for attending the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board, which are expected to be held here.

Sardar Patel talked with Gandhiji for two hours about the present situation.—United Press.

Reception Committee Volunteers

MRS. NAIDU OPENS OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT CONGRESS HOUSE

(Through the Publicity Bureau)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The opening ceremony of the Officers' Training Camp of the Reception Committee Volunteers (for Students only) will be performed by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu at the Congress House to-day (Sunday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

The function is open to the public.

CONGRESS RECEPTION VOLUNTEERS TRAINING CLASSES
(Through the R. C. Publicity Bureau)

The following is the programme of opening the training classes for Congress Reception Volunteers:

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR STUDENTS

The opening ceremony of the Officers' Training Class (for Students only) will be performed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Congress House, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

— 'C' WARD

The opening ceremony of the 'C' Ward training class will be performed by Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia on Monday (3rd instant) at 9 p.m. at the Kapol Vyam Shala near Madhav Baug. Mr. Gajendra G. Sherman will preside.

The medical examination at the cadets for 'C' Ward camp will be held at the Kapol Vyam Shala, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

STALL FOR PAPERS AND MAGS.
(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.).

The Exhibition Sub-Committee has decided to open an All-India Newspapers and Magazines Stall during the coming session of the Congress. The editors and managers of the newspapers throughout India, are therefore requested to send copies of the issues of the papers, etc., for the months of September and October, for the stall

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the 'C' Ward will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalbadevi Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, near Khadi Bhandar, to receive accounts and report of the Ward and elect new Executive Committee.

BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the members of the Bandra Village Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at Mr. S. S. Naik's Bungalow, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, to elect the office bearers for the current year.

MORE MEMBERS JOIN R. C.

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

Sjt. Nagindas Harikisandas
Sjt. Rasiklal J. Chinoy
Sjt. Narayandas Chhotalal
Sjt. Mohanlal Lavjee
Sjt. Ramrikhdas Parasram Pant
Sjt. Keshavlal Kalianjee
Sjt. Baijnath Sekhsaria
Sjt. Thakorelal Chandulal Shah
Sjt. Chimanlal P. Shah
Sjt. Velchand Banker
Sjt. Maghashankar Balaram
Sjt. Bhagwandas Damodardas Adhvaryu
Sjt. Navinchandra Hemachandra Kapadia.
Smt. Bakuben Thakoredas Parekh
Sjt. Pravinchandra Hemachand Kapadia
Sjt. Chimanlal Pranjivandas Shah
Mrs. Sadasiv Narsey
Smt. Maniben Sevchand Kapadia
Smt. Chanchalben Maghanlal Chia
Smt. Vijuben Kaliandas
Sjt. Kaliandas Jagmohandas
Sjt. Kaliandas Jagmohandas
Sjt. Keshavji Damodar Shroff
Sjt Keshavji Mulchand
Sjt. Meghjee Hirjee and
Sjt. Haribhai Bhulakidas Shah

(To be continued)

(Through The Publicity Bureau Of Resction Committee.)

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY REMEMBER ON SEPTEMBER 15th.

Enrolment To Reception Committee closes

SO JOIN UP NOW

And dont miss this Unique Opportunity

Of Being The Host Of The Congress. It Comes Only Once In Many Years

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SUTTA KHEL

Gandhi Seva Mandal Takes Initiative

An organised campaign to combat the "Sutta Khel" evil in the City, was launched by the Gandhi Seva Mandal, which commenced with a public meeting held near the Naigaum Cement Chawls, on Saturday, when a large number of mill-workers attended the meeting.

The Gandhi Seva Mandal proposes to set up local committees specially in the workers' chawls, to fight the evil, and these local committees in various Labour areas will conduct the campaign by propaganda and public meetings.

At the meeting held at Naigaum Mr. V.R. Pradhan, Advocate presided.

Mr. V.R. Dighe, General Secretary, Gandhi Seva Mandal, and member of the B.P.C.C. referred to the evil of the "Sutta Khel," and observed that the poorer classes were the hardest hit, since it did not tell so heavily on the richer classes, who could afford to lose, while the workers frequently had to stake almost all of their day's earnings on this gambling, and not infrequently they lost their moneys.

TRIBUTES TO HORNIMAN.

He paid tribute to the untiring campaign carried on by Mr. B.G. Horniman against this evil which was deeply-rooted in every nook and corner of the City and the Province, and hoped that the authorities would carry on their work with the vigilance exhibited since the publication of the articles in the Press.

Resolutions were passed bringing to the notice of the Government "the growing evil of Sutta Gambling" and requesting the Government to adopt immediate measures for its removal.

The meeting, by another resolution, against the proposed opening of a new toddy shop in the Naigaum Chawls area, and requested the Collector of Bombay to withhold granting licence for a new toddy-shop in the locality.

A Local Committee to carry on the campaign was then set up.

GANDHI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Wanted Volunteers For Canvassing Khadi Orders

Vithaldas V Jerajani, Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, writes:—

In connection with the Gandhi Birthday Celebrations commencing from 15th September to 7th October 1934, in Bombay, part time and full time voluntary services of public spirited men and women are immediately needed for canvassing Khadi orders in the city of Bombay and Suburbs.

Those desirous of doing this work, are requested to write to the Agent with their names and full addresses before 7th September. They can also see the Agent at his office at 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2, daily between 3 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.

MAHARASTRA CRICKET ASSOCIATION, POONA

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 31.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Poona Club, Parsee Gymkhana, Deccan Gymkhana, P.Y.C. Gymkhana held on the Poona Club Premises lately the Maharashtra Cricket Association was formally declared to have been started.

The Chairman was requested to apply to the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Delhi, for direct affiliation inasmuch as Mofussil players got no chance as a rule in the Quadrangular and other matches of importance in Bombay, and direct affiliation alone would contribute immensely to the success of the Association and give impetus to mofussil cricket.

It was decided that the proposed match under the auspices of the Bombay Cricket Association between the Bombay combined and the Maharashtra Team on 28th, 29th and 30th September, 1934, should be played on the Poona Gymkhana Ground, and tenders for the renting out of the ground be invited.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Review Of Harwood League Military Section

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

AN INNOVATION INTRODUCED THIS YEAR.

For the first time in the history of the Harwood League Tournament that the Military and Civilian teams were set to play in different compartments, as it were. The reason for this innovation was that since the importation of the Military teams from Poona, Kirkee and Ahmednagar began, the League became a practically military concern and the Civilian teams gradually fell away both in form and number. That would not have worried the tin gods of the W. I. F. A. very much, had not the "Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road"—I mean, the Bombay Gymkhana—gone down to the bottom of the ladder from year to year.

CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF SYSTEM.

The team which used to draw huge crowds to witness their engagements, began to draw sympathy and commisseration instead. from dwindling number of supporters. The gates began to be affected, even though the W. I. F. A. catered better class of football than in the days of yore. That was natural. You would certainly like to see a good game. But you would not of course, care to see your favourite team being battered and slaughtered every now and then. Well, that was the feeling which drove away many a supporter of the Bombay Gymkhana from the Cooperage.

REVENUE HIT HARD

I do admit that the present economic depression was also in a measure responsible for the falling revenue. That was not, to my mind, the main reason. Although I do agree that were the rates considerably reduced, the exchequer would have benefitted to an appreciable extent. Another factor which contributed to its deplition was the unreasonable desire of the W. I. F. A. Council to enclose the ground from all sides, Whereby they hoped to rope in all comers to the Cooperage within their enclosure and pick a hole in their pockets to the benefit of the Association funds.

EXPENSES JUMP UP.

On the other hand, their expenses went up by leaps and bounds. The Councillors placed the W. I. F. A. into heavy obligations (1) by erecting stands out of all proportion to their regular needs (2) by increasing the staff beyond their requirements and means, (3) by importing teams from outside irrespective of their form and drawing power, and (4) by lavishly spending money in various other ways. The increasing growth of poverty of the exchequer gave a rude shock to the Powers-that-be. In their frantic efforts to save the situation, the divided the League into two sections.

W. I. F. A. MUST RETRACE THEIR STEPS.

It may be the first step is a correct one. It may help the Gymkhana to resuscitate its lost popularity and glory. It may advance in some measure the cause of Civilian football. But that is not likely to avert the onrushing Catastrophe. The W. I. F. A. Council must retrace their steps. I have already pointed out the directions where the pruning knife may be used with considerable benefit to the debit and credit sides of the account. As I said before the Council boasts of a few hard headed businessmen in their ranks. It is up to them to take the initiative and to act quickly.

KEEP NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS OPEN ALWAYS.

In view of the approaching Rovers Cup Tournament, I suggest that the W. I. F. A. should consider seriously the question of appropriate reduction in the gate charges. They must also see their way to keep the North and South ends of the Cooperage open always. I need hardly point out to the authorities that they have completely alienated the sympathy and support of the Indian and Anglo-Indian crowd by their exclusive policy. They must bear in mind that many of the regular "free-siders" patronized their stands in the days of attraction. I can understand the manager of a circus party saying that he would allow anybody to see his show without payment. But I cannot look at a party who call themselves promoters of sports doing so.

ROYAL ARTILLERY WINS FIRST PLACE.

The Royal Artillery have won the first place. They were full value for their money no doubt. But I was not much impressed by their style of play.

The second place went to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Poona by the barest of margins, as will be seen from the table. But they did things in a most surprising manner. When they were fourth in the ladder and had only two games to go, they met the Artillerymen from Kirkee who were then in the running for the championship. They administered a smacking defeat to the latter and threw them down the steps. Then they went on to massacre the casuals to the music of seven goals to one. Theirs is a very creditable achievement indeed

FIELD BRIGADE'S UNACCOUNTABLE FALL

From the form which the Field Brigade showed at the beginning of the season, it was thought that they would lift the cup without any great difficulty. They gave some convincing displays of their true complexion That, however, did not last up to the end, which found them relegated to the third position. It is likely that they may do something big in the Rovers Tournament.

SHERWOOD FORESTER'S STAND FOURTH.

The Sherwood Foresters ranked fourth with ten points to their credit while the Green Howards from Poona stood next with a point in arrears. It must be noted, however, that, although they were six or seven points behind the leaders, their goal-averages were certainly flattering to the followers. This clearly shows that they were all in the same class so far as the standard of play was concerned.

THE WOODEN SPOONISTS.

The Casuals had the misfortune of becoming the Wooden-Spoonists of the season. They had entered the arena with a high flourish of trumpets—at least Bori Bunder did all that for them. But somehow or other, they failed to win or draw a single match and ended with a duck to their account, in addition to the Wooden-Spoon of course.

THE LEAGUE TABLE

MILITARY SECTION.

		P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
1.	Royal Artillery, (Colaba)	10	7	1	2	12	10	15
2	Royal Warwicks	10	5	3	2	20	8	13
3.	3rd Field Bde, R.A., (Kirkee)	10	6	1	3	20	13	13
4.	Sherwood Foresters	10	3	4	3	13	13	10
5.	Green Howards	10	4	1	5	16	10	9
6.	Casuals	10	0	0	9	9	35	0

N.B.—Henceforth these Jottings will appear on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, Fridays being replaced by Thursdays.

Enormous Crowd At Poona Races On Saturday

Tel Asur Wins Chief Event By Short Head

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 1.

The Bombay contingent mustered strong at Poona on Saturday for the opening of the Big Meetings. So great was the demand for accommodation in the Race Specials that the G.I.P. authorities had to run a duplicate train ten minutes after the first and second Special left Bombay.

The sport was interesting but could hardly be described as thrilling. W. Evans, J. Raffaele and W. Dillon were in the limelight, each riding two winners. The absence of jockey Obaid was keenly felt. It transpires that the Arab-rider is ill with fever, and may be out of the saddle for some time.

The Daily Double, which is gaining in popularity, was well-supported, Rs. 8,111 being divided among 147 holders of tickets on the sixth race. Each winning ticket drew Rs. 197-8. It was a wise plan to provide a booth for accepting bets near the Member's Tote, and a lot of business was done there.

That popular sprint event, the Ganeshkhind Plate, attracted 17 runners and fittingly resulted in a tight finish between two stablemates, Tel Asur and Ethics. The last-named was flying at the finish and just lost the verdict by a short head. Private Seal, the 3rd horse was placed second, when an objection for interference was sustained against Ethics. It could have hardly made any difference to the result for Ethics ought to have won outright instead of being second, but for a late effort in the straight.

DR. STRABISMUS WINS.

A well-timed finish enabled Dr. Strabismus to secure the spoils in the Criterion Plate. Aurangzeb made the pace hot and Castleton found it difficult to keep up with the leaders. When Raffaele tried to come through, he was squeezed out and had to put up with fourth place.

Dillon had to ride his hardest on Almeida in the Baldoyle Plate (Div: I) to keep Knight's Adventure at bay. Young Bell should have won his first race with a little more luck.

WILL SCARLET ATONES.

Will Scarlet made amends for an earlier defeat by winning Div: II of the Baldoyle Plate. Camille, Ballylinch and Cavern were well-beaten by the son of Bold Archer who is a speedy customer.

As Cartoon has broken down, he was withdrawn from the All-India Produce Stakes. Knight-at-Arms well-ridden by Brace scored fairly comfortably from Truro and Prince Shivaji.

With Whiteside in the saddle Legion-of-Honour opened his winning account in the Poona Arab Stakes. This game stayer had little difficulty in beating Kurdi and Shogat Aziz, who were outpaced.

A thrilling finish in which Bismarck II and Belle Legend were concerned, saw the favourite defeated by a head. Evans rode with dash and judgment to beat Walker, who was over-confident.

The same rider steered Permarch to victory in the Lincoln Plate Div: I, where he won handsomely from the late-finishing Chunni Lal.

DOWNFALL OF FAVOURITE.

The downfall of Karam Allah was tragic in the Dealer's New Plate. Whiteside rode the favourite in lackadaisical fashion and never showed the enterprise which characterised his earlier successes. Abdul Malik encountered no opposition and won in a canter.

CATERING SATISFIES.

With the tremendous rush in the Specials and on the Racecourse, Messrs. Brandon's, the caterers were put to severe test and coped with the demand in exemplary fashion.

PASSENGERS PLEASED!

The passengers by the Specials were grateful to the Railway authorities for stopping the trains near the main entrance. This concession, which was much appreciated, is due to the efforts of Mr. H. Romer, Asstt. Transportation Superintendent, who is ever ready to attend to the comforts of the travelling public.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE. Distance—1 1|4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's ABDUL MALIK 8-0 Dillon 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MADHI, 8-0 Selby 2
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's NICKEL 8-3, Clark 3
Mr. D. D. Chawan's BAHARNOOR 8-0 Hamadoon 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths; 4 lengths and neck.

Time.—2mins. 24-2|5secs.

Not Run.—Jai Bhawani II 8-6.

Favourite.—Karam Allah.

Tote paid Rs. 14-8 for win, and Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third, Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. John Yorke's PERMARCH 9-3 Evans 1
Messrs. R. V. Gove & T. D. Gove's CHUNNI LALL 8-9 Meekings 2
Mr. Kelso's FAIRFORD 8-13 Marrable 3
H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's CONNEMARA ROSE 9-6 Stead 4

Wonby 3|4 length; short head and 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 14secs.

Not Run.—Grecian Orb 8-0.

Favourite.—Smoky Joe.

Tote paid Rs. 61 for win, and Rs. 19; Rs. 20 and Rs. 11 for places.

Winner trained F. J. Reynolds.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. W. Evans' BISMARCK II 8-8 Evans 1
Mr. Kelso's MAGNITUDE 8-0 Walker 2
Messrs. Diamond & R. P. Eorahm's YOUNG BACHELOR 8-10 Blyth 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's PSALTERY, 9-7, Alford 4

Won by head, neck and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 14-1|5secs.

All Ran.

Favourite: Belle Legend (8-11).

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, and Rs. 12-8; Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Trained by owner (Mr. W. Evans).

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE POONA ARAB STAKES Distance—1 1|2 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,709, second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 31st March, 1934. W.A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1932, of a race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once 4 lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; otherwise, 12lbs. Allowances.—Maidens, 7lbs.; Fonies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Ayub Asad's LEGION OF HONOUR 8-0, Whiteside ... 1
Mrs. P.C. Daver's KURDI 8-12, Brace 2
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 7-10, Raffaele 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Jinanar 8-7, Dillon 4

Also ran: Bulbul Hazar 9-5, Bill Agil 8-12, Goolab 8-11, Mal Allah 8-7, Royal Crown 7-10, Dhubooh 8-0 and Tamim 7-10.

Not run: Garibkhan 8-12 and Madhi 8-7.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 3|4 length and a head.

Time: 2mins. 57-3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 16-8 for win; Rs. 7-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 9 for places.

Betting: 3 to 1 Legion of Honour and Shogat Aziz; 9-2 Jinanar, 5-1 Tamim, 6-1 Bulbul Hazar, 7-1 Mal Allah and longer odds the rest.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE ALL-INDIA PRODUCE STAKES. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 8-10, Brace 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TRURO 9-5, M. Hoyt .. 2
Mr. D.D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 7-8, Whiteside 3
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysuckle 8-7, B. McQuade 4

Also ran: Rose-Water 9-13, Redress 9-10 and Pomagne 9-3.

Not run: Cartoon 9-8, Sanguin 8-10 and Malaya 8-10.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths and 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 29secs.

Tote paid Rs. 22-8 for win; Rs. 8-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Redress, 4-1 Pomagne, Knight at Arms, and Prince Shivaji, 5-1 Rose-Water, 6-1 Truro and 12-1 Honeysuckle.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE—(Div. II.) Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,250; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Sir Osborne Smith's WILL SCARLET 8-13, Raffaele ... 1
Mrs. D. Rozario's CAMILLE 8-5, Dillon 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's BALLYLINCH 7-11, Whiteside 3
Mr. M.C. Patel's Cavern 8-9, Evans 4

Also ran: Diamond Shower 9-7, Shri Narayan 7-0, Staff Officer 9-3, Nijinski 8-7, Ibrani 8-7, Thracian Prince 8-5 and Roll Up 7-4.

Not run: Restormel 9-0.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths and a short head.

Time: 1min. 14-1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 17 for win; Rs. 7, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Betting: 2 to 1 Will Scarlet, 3-1 Camille, 4-1 Cavern, 6-1 Staff Officer and Ibrani, 7-1 Nijinski, 8-1 Thracian Prince and 10-1 the rest.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. A. Higgins' TEL ASUR 9-2, Raffaele 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's PRIVATE SEAL 8-5, M. Hoyt 2
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's ETHICS 9-7, Evans 3
Mr. J. Crawford's Vamos 8-5, Walker 4

Also ran: China King 9-4, Costaki Pasha 9-2, Ootman 7-9, Kum Bak 7-0, Glenalmond 8-7, La Fontaine 8-4, Spinners Cottage 8-1, Dopatta 7-10, Fascirle 7-8, Ternlet 7-7, Whoopee 7-4, Bonne Tete 7-2 (car. 7-6) and Heritage 6-12 (car. 7-1).

Not run: Garcon 7-10.

Objection against Ethics by the rider of Private Seal for crossing near the winning-post, was upheld by the stewards.

Won by short head, 1|2 length and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 12-3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 31 for places.

Betting: 7 to 2 Costaki Pasha; 4-1 Tel Asur; 5-1 Ethics and Private Seal, 11-2 Heritage, 6-1 Ootman and La Fontaine, 7-1 Vamos, 8-1 Spinners Cottage and Dopatta and longer odds the rest.

Winner trained by Owner.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Mr. P.B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS 8-2, Selby 1
Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDAN 8-3, Little 2
Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEB 7-11, Marrable 3
Messrs. A.C. Ardeshir and P.D. Bolton's Castleton 8-2, Raffaele 4

Not run: Cavern 8-3.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, and short head.

Time: 1min. 28secs.

Tote paid Rs. 40-8 for win; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

Winner trained by G.A. Hall.

9th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE—(Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,250; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 450.

A handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's ALMEIDA 9-7, Dillon 1
Mr. Kelso's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE 7-0, R. Bell 2
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN 7-13, Marrable 3
Mr. A. Higgins' Carey Dennis 8-5, Raffaele 4

Not run: Dinos 9-0 and Douceuse 8-9.

Tote paid Rs. 46-8 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

"Rainbow" Selected For America's Cup Race

"Yankee" Beaten By One Second In Thrilling Final Trial At Newport

NEW PORT (Rhode Island), Sept. 1.

"Rainbow" has been selected as the defender of America's Cup.—Reuter's Special.

GENOA JIB BLOWS TO TATTERS

NEWPORT, (Rhode Island), September 1.

In the most thrilling race of the season "Rainbow" beat "Yankee" by one second in America's Cup trials.

"Yankee" with a weather berth took good lead at the start but after 20 minutes her Genoa jib blew to tatters and "Rainbow" passed her before the crew could set a new sail. "Yankee" setting a quadrilateral jib, soon drew level but this jib was troublesome and while "Yankee" was changing it "Rainbow" drew ahead and led by one minute and 35 seconds half-way of the 30-mile windward and leeward course. "Yankee" however rapidly gained towards the finish.—Reuter's Special.

Sopwith's Sporting Suggestion

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.

It has been disclosed that before selection of the "Rainbow" for the America's Cup, Sopwith sportingly suggested that if the selection Committee wished to pit the Yankee and the "Rainbow" alternatively against the "Endeavour," he would be quite willing, since he believed both were equal and both should be given a chance to defend America's cup.

Rugby Union Matches

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Coventry thirty Halifax nil.

Leicester ten Bedford eight.—Reuter's Special.

DUKE OF GLOU-CESTER'S VISIT TO COLOMBO

Special Race Meeting To Be Held On Occasion

COLOMBO, Sept. 1

There is a possibility of a special race being run and a cup offered during the September Colombo Race Meeting, to commemorate the Duke of Gloucester's visit to Ceylon. Such a race was run when the Prince of Wales was in Ceylon a few years back

As for the conditions of the race the "Daily News" which originally urged the advisability of running this race suggests that it should be a Terms Race over the Derby distance of 1½ miles and open for horses in all classes.

It further says that races under such terms are frequently framed in India and from all points of view have proved very successful.

The "United Press" understands that the Stewards of the Turf Club have not as yet met to decide on the matter.—United Press.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSOCIATION

The Semi-Finals in the above Tournament will be played to-day (Sunday) on the Cross Maidan (North side), between the following teams at the time noted against them:

The Vidyadaini Sports 'A' v The Kanara Young Foot-ballers 'B' at 4-15 p.m. Referee: K. B. Amin.

The Mogaveera Sports Club 'A' v. The Kanara Rangers Maruthi 'A' 5-30 p.m. Referee: M. C. Kotian.

SIND TENNIS FINALS

Blake Annexes Singles Title

SENSATION IN MEN'S DOUBLES MATCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

B. T. Blake the champion, of 1932, Annexed the singles title in the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship, to-day, beating R. C. Daryanani in straight sets. Despite his failure in the doubles, Blake's victory was anticipated. The match opened as if Blake would socre a runaway win, for he overwhelmed Daryanani running the score 4/1, when his progress was checked, the Sindhi player rallying brilliantly to equalise. Blake rattled again leading by 5/4. The loser desperately fought, annexing one more game, after which he became listless. Blake took a new lease of life, while his opponent accummulated errors ending the first set after 12 games, amidst a whirlwind volleying. The second set he sailed 5/0 before Daryanani managed to take a solitary game

MEN'S DOUBLES SENSATION.

In men's doubles, Bhojwani and Jiranandani retained the title a third year in succession, beating Dastur and Dinshaw after a protracted struggle. The Parsi pair played in an orthodox and mechanical style, but their methods were unavailing against the winner whose superb control and superior courtcraft provided a heartbreaking barrier against the attempts made to pass them on. The winning pair literally raced a 4/2 lead in the first set, but the Parsis took the wind out of the sails, by reducing the margin of the winning set, taking four games. The second, set was a level affair each taking the service till five all when Bhojwani and partner's supreme spurt won. Bhojwani brought devastating drives service aces, while Hiranandani was more consistent. In third set Bhojwani showed signs of tiring. The score was taken from 4/1 to 4/3 afterwards, winners left nothing to chance and clinched the issue with terrific smashing. Blake and Miss Dubash after winning the first set love were completely outgeneralled by Dastur and Miss Dinshaw in the mixed double final which ended in a convincing victory of the latter. Miss Dubash playing a lame leg. At the conclusion of the matches, Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner-in-Sind sympathised with Miss Dubash and congratulated Blake. Bhojwani, Hiranandani, making a few observations on the level of tennis in Karachi.

RESULTS.

Mrs Gibson distributed prizes. The following are the results: Karachi.

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL: B. T. Blake beat R. C. Dalryanani, 7/5, 6/1

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL: R. S. Hiranandani and D. W. Bhojwani beat M. P. Dastur and P. Dinshaw, 4/6, 7/5, 6/4.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL: M. P. Dastur and P. G. Dinshaw beat B. T. Blake and Miss Dubash, 0/6, 6/3, 6/0.

No Play In England XI v. Australians Match

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

At Folkestone, to-day, rain fell few minutes before the commencement of the play in the match between an England Eleven and Australians. There was therefore no play before lunch

Ebeling, Chipperfield, Darling, Bromley and Barnett stood out from the Australian team Ebeling will be the 12th man.

The England Eleven team comprised: Chapman (Captain), Tennyson, Walters, Valentine, Allom, Jehangir Khan, Hobbs, Woolley, Freeman, Hammond, Ames.

(LATER).

There was no play, to-day, in the match between the England Eleven and the Australians owing to rain.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE RESULT

LONDON, August 31.

In the Scottish League first division Hamilton beat Airdrieonians by five goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

CREATING CASTES AMONG HARIJANS

SRINAGAR, Aug. 31.

At a meeting of the Hindu Sahaik Sabha, Srinagar, held yesterday a resolution was passed strongly supporting the representation of the Jammu and Kashmir Dalit Sabha presented to the Chief Justice.

The Sabha protested against the invidious distinction and subclassification among the Harijans, classing them as Meghs and non-Meghs, which was on principle against the Harijan movement and was of opinion that the Government could not justify its decision of patronising 70,000 Meghs and keeping 1,01,848 non-Meghs unrepresented.

The Sabha, therefore, requested that the two nominated seats reserved for the Meghs (in the State Assembly) be called Harijan seats and should be given to Harijans, irrespective of Meghs and non-Meghs.—United Press.

Slamming Door On Foreign Trade

GERMAN DEMAND FOR MORATORIUM

France Dismayed At Reichsbank Chief's Statement

(Special Cable)

PARIS, August 31.

The French political circles are dumbfounded by Dr. Schacht's demand.

They argue if the moratorium were to embrace the commercial debts, Dr. Schacht would be cutting off all the sources of credit and slamming the door on the foreign trade.

DISMAY ON BOURSE

Dr. Schacht's statement produced dismay on the Bourse, and in collaboration with the fall of the sterling led to an all-round sharp decline of the quotations.

The Zurich Bourse is weak, and the German investments are especially losing ground, but the price of Swiss investments is well maintained.

SEVERAL YEARS' MORATORIUM

An earlier Berlin cable stated:

"Only large-minded action would lead Germany out of its present hopeless position, declared Dr Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, addressing an international Conference on Agrarian Science, at which twenty countries were represented.

"All that remained to do, he said, was to grant Germany several years' moratorium on all debts. Simultaneously the burden of Germany's foreign debts must be reduced to a level which, after the termination of the moratorium, she would be able to bear.

"If these two conditions were guaranteed by international agreement, then a critical obstacle to world trade recovery would be removed and Germany would be able to get the needful credits and appear in world markets as a regular buyer.

GERMAN ARGUMENTS REFUTED

Statistics Of Trade With Britain

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Dr. Schaht's speech yesterday has been received very critically in London political circles. The arguments that Germany's trade was obstructed abroad are refuted in Britain's case by figures. For instance between 2/34 and 9/34 British imports from Germany increased from 25.19.000 sterling to 25,74,000 while British exports to Germany decreased from 13,07,000 to 10.75,000. Thus the balance of trade in Germany's favour.

Dr. Schacht.

SHARP ADVANCE IN GOLD PRICE

Weakness In German Bonds Follows Dr. Schacht's Speech

RUGBY, August 31.

There was a further sharp advance of 8/-1/2 pence to-day in the price of gold to a new record of 140-11/12 pence, but on the stock exchange the gold mines shares were almost unaffected.

The undertone was firm, but there was little public business.

The weakness of the sterling in terms of the principal gold currencies did nothing to lessen the firmness of the stock markets in other departments.

The continued investment support again led to the general improvement in gilt-edges, although the price changes were small.

The War-loan of 3-1/2 per cent. was again the most prominent stock and the price of further advanced from 1/8 to 194-13/16.

The German bonds developed a weakness following Doctor Schacht's speech and 7 per cent. Young Loan fell 2-1/2 to 36.

Home rails were fractionally better and in foreign rail market the undertone was firm. Industrials were quiet.

The total applied for in tenders for £35,000,000 Treasury Bills today was £60,000,000. The amount allotted in Bills at three months was £33,900,000. The average rate per cent was 14/4 47 pence as compared wiht 14/3 26 pence a week ago.—B. O. W.

KIDNAPPER SENTENCED

Attempted To Extort Money From Canadian Millionaire

TORONTO, August 31.

A young man, Edward Chard, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on the charge of attempted extortion and theft in connection with the kidnapping of Mr John Labatt.

It is stated that Chard in the course of several telephone calls directed Mr. Hugh Labatt to go to the Humber Bridge with 5,000 dollars ransom for his brother's release —Reuter's Special.

(It will be recalled that Mr. John Labatt, the the millionaire Canadian brewer, was released on the outskirts of Toronto recently, after he had spent four days in the hands of kidnappers. Mr. Labatt was at once rushed to his home in London, Ontario.

It was revealed that Mr. Labatt was released when his relatives were about to hand over £30,000 demanded by the kidnappers. Mr. Labatt's brother established contact with the kidnappers, who, fearing that the police were hot on their trail, freed Mr. Labatt on the outskirts of Toronto. It appears that the kidnappers originally demanded £150,000 for his ransom.

The authorities began a relentless hunt for the kidnappers, who were believed to be gangsters from the U. S.)

LONDON'S WAR ON NOISE

Success Of "No Hooting Campaign

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Aug. 31.

As a result of the great success of the prohibition of motor-hooters in Central London area and numerous appeals from other centres for similar schemes, Mr. Hore-Belisha has decided to extend the "no-hooting" order to all built up areas in Britain very shortly. Thus all residential areas will be silent between 11/30 p.m. and 7 a.m. while the open country is excluded from the order. The Minister reached at this decision after a secret, all-night tour of London to observe how plan was working.

Simla, Aug. 29.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association (British India Branch), Simla, held on Wednesday, nominated Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Deputy President of the Assembly to attend the Centenary celebrations of the foundation of Melbourne, and also the session of the Empire Parliamentary Conference to be held in Australia in November.

Due to a severe drought now prevailing in the southernmost part of Ceylon cattle are dying in large numbers there for want of pasture and water. The wells in the district are practically dry and the want of water is keenly felt.

SHOWERED WITH CONGRATULATIONS

Prince George To Build Villa In Bled After Wedding

BLED (Yugoslavia), Aug. 31.

Prince George and Princess Marina continue to receive congratulations from all parts of the world.

Over 500 messages were received to-day. Many gifts were also received.

It is reliably learnt that Prince George will probably build a villa near Bled after the wedding and spend his summer holidays there so that Princess Marina can be near her sister, Princess Paul of Yugoslavia, and continue her painting of the Slovene scenery.—Reuter.

REICHSBISHOP MUELLER

"IRON FIST" OF MUELLER

Falls Heavily On Marburg Theologians

BERLIN, August 31.

The 'Iron Fist' of the Reichsbishop Mueller has fallen heavily on the Marburg theologians for their recalcitrant attitude in the church dispute.

Professor Hermelink has been placed on the retired list, while the chair of comparative religious history and religious philosophy has been removed to Gerfswald, Pomerania.

Marburg thus ceases to be a stronghold of the orthodox Protestantism and the university loses much of its importance for the evangelical life of Germany.—Reuter's Special.

PROBLEM OF SURPLUS TONNAGE

Conference To Be Organised To Deal With Question

LONDON, September 1.

It is learnt that the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping is working towards a conference to deal with the surplus tonnage question which, it is hoped will meet in London in Autumn in the form of a special meeting of the International Shipping Conference. The Chamber is already in touch with similar foreign bodies.

The developments have followed British Government's memorandum despatched to all maritime countries on July 16, though an Inter-Governmental Conference is not contemplated at present.—Reuter's Special.

KARACHI CONGRESS ELECTION DISPUTE

Matter To Be Referred To Working Committee

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

Dr. Choithram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee to tide over the crisis of party dissentions and restore sweet relations summoned a Council meeting yesterday but failing to reach an amicable settlement, the following resolutions were passed:

"As in the opinion of the Council, it will take some time to inquire into the Karachi Congress elections disputes and as it may also be necessary to refer certain matters to the Working Committee in that connection and as the annual elections cannot long be delayed, the Council resolves that till those disputes are settled, the new Committee be suspended and the old Karachi D.C.C. elected in 1931 should continue to function and carry on normal Congress work and the representatives on the S.P.C.C. elected in the same year are entitled to participate in the new elections of the S. P. C.C.

Restore Unity.

"The meeting of the Council of the S.P.C.C. after carefully reviewing the situation arising from the rise of the Congress Nationalist party earnestly appeals to Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee and Pandit Malaviya to explore all avenues to restore unity in the Congress ranks.

"The meeting of the Council of the S.P.C.C. extends its heartfelt sympathy to the flood distressed people of Assam and earnestly calls upon the people of Sind to contribute their mite to abate the sufferings of the distressed people of Assam The President is authorised to issue a public appeal in this behalf.—United Press.

"Chronicle" Congress : : Number : : :

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON EVE OF *Congress Session*

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The Number, which will be profusely illustrated, will contain contributions on current topics—political, social, economic, educational, scientific & artistic—by well-known leaders and publicists.

NO SALVATION ARMY NOMINATIONS

LONDON, August 31.

Contrary to expectations the High Council of the Salvation Army did not take nominations at to-day's sitting, as although the Council sat until 3-45 p.m. the deliberations on the procedure were not yet completed.

The council meets again to-morrow.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPER STRIKE IN DUBLIN

Outlook Promises To Be More Favourable

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.

Outlook in connection with the five weeks newspaper strike is more favourable, following the printer's signature to the agreement to accept and set all the "copy" unreservedly.

The managers refused to negotiate so long as the printers claimed the right to censorship but a way is now opened for negotiations on conditions of wages.

The discussions have begun and are expected to continue till next week with a view to suomitting questions at the issue to the Conciliation Tribunal.—Reuter

Bombay Port Trust Employees Grievances

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union was held, when the annual report and balance-sheet were passed. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, as president, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, as vice-president, Mr. I. S. Patel, as general secretary were elected. Also members of the Managing Committee were elected from various departments of the Port Trust.

Short speeches were made, by Messrs. Ginwalla, Mehta, Jhabwala and Patel on the occasion.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"(1) This general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union regrets that the Management of the Port Trust have still not redressed the grievances of the employees under them, with regard to the 'Pali' system, and the blocking of the promotions and earnestly request the Chairman to redress them, so as to give satisfaction to the employees working under him."

"(2) This meeting requests the Chairman to establish a proper standard of casual leave to be granted to the workers and increase the present scale, which does not provide for proper enjoyment of the same."

"(3) This meeting protests against the passage of the Conciliation Bill which is brought in the Bombay Legislative Council which is a reactionary measure, fatal to the interests of Trade Union Movement in Bombay.

GOLD MINERS DOWN TOOLS

Sequel To Alleged Dismissal Of Worker

OORGAUM, Sept. 1.

Considerable excitement was caused this morning at Henrys Shaft Nundydroog gold mines when almost all the morning shift-men, numbering about 2000 struck work. The cause of the strike, it is understood, is over the dismissal of one workman. The Police Superintendent accompanied by staff arrived on the spot promptly and sent the crowd home. The situation is well under control. The Inspector General of Police has been informed about the strike and he is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Bangalore.—A. P.

NEW HINDI PAPER FOR PATNA

"Navasakti" Makes Its Debut

PATNA, September 1.

The much-looked for "Navasakti" a new Hindi weekly published under the auspices of a newly formed company, the promoters and directors of which are among others Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sri Krishna Sinha, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Ramdayalu Singh, Mr. Saranghan Sinha, appeared to-day under the editorship of Mr. Devabrata Sastri who was long associated with the "Pratap" of Cawnpur.

Declaring its policy the paper says India's freedom is essential for the good of the world. For this it is essential to carry the torch of new life, new thoughts, new ideas and new force to the remotest corners of the country. It will do its best to contribute as much as possible to this sacred work of building a happy and contended India of to-morrow.

The service of the Indian Nation, the paper continues, will be its watch-word and truth and non-violence will be the method by which it will try to achieve its ideal. It will try to steer clear of all kinds of communal and caste cliques.

To-day a conflict is going on between capitalism and imperialism on the one hand and socialismon the other. The day of orthodoxy and blind faith is gone. A new social order is coming into being—order based on the will and co-operation of the poor and down-trodden-labourers and peasants. To take prominent part in building up of that new social order and to work hard for uplift of the poor and the down-trodden the "Navasakti" will proceed by methods of non-violence and truth.—United Press.

Trivandrum.—Mr. K. Parameswarn Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been nominated by the State Government to represent them on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—United Press.

TO-DAY SUNDAY MORNING At 10 a. m.

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6th All-India S. S. Boy Scouts Mela

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, August 31.

The 6th Mela of All-India Seva Samiti Boy Scouts will take place this year at Ajmer in the last week of December. This celebration, in addition to its being the only one of its kind in Ajmer, will be unique in the history of Rajputana.

A grand exhibition of scout handicrafts and skill will also be held.

Bail Rejected To Naujawans

AMRITSAR, Aug. 31.

The application for releasing them on bail, filed by the seven workers of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, who were sentenced to undergo 9 months' rigorous imprisonment each for the alleged beating of a police constable, was rejected by the Sessions Judge, to-day.—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji and the Thakor of Kerwada at Government House.

Lady Brabourne attended the annual concert of the Children's Guild Service at St. Mary's School.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Social Gathering of the College of Engineering.

Legislation is now being drafted by the Attorney General's Department in Colombo to prevent profiteering against local and Japanese goods.

It is understood that Colombo Local Government has warned the local theatres against comedians indulging in jokes against royalty.

A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi-IV

By "Proscos"

The reign which saw the first Emperor ascend a worldly throne, also saw the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth for proclaiming to the world the kingdom of the poor who live in righteousness and in love. Thus Imperialism began its march claiming as its victim the noblest of men, and the toiling millions who follow Him still pay the price their Master paid, being daily crucified on the altar of greed and power.

The hydra-head of Imperialism lifted its head in the world, shadowing for a thousand years the cruelties of Babylon and Egypt, as the early Roman Empire was born in the twelve small towns of Italy, destined to conquer and rule the whole of the Western world. The early "barbarians" outlived the invading Etruscans and assimilated their culture and civilisation. Having expelled their tribal king in 510 B. C., the people began to rule their four hundred square miles of land occupied by seventeen tribes of free peasants and artisans.

History took its usual course, and gradually the seeds of fortune and want harvested the conflicting patrician and plebian classes. The patricians through the right of power and wealth took into their hands the Government of the State, and elected two consuls from amongst them to rule with the assistance of a nominated Senate. For two centuries the plebians had struggled against the rich to wrest power from their hands. After a general strike following several military conquests the legions in 494 B.C secured the bare rights of justice and equality.

ROME AT ZENITH

The growing power of the plebians frightened their patrician masters, and this was turned into terror when Cassius passed a number of agrarian laws and Marcus Manlius wanted to release all debtors from their debts. The plebians reached the zenith of their demands when the Licinian Rogations proposed to limit land possessions, pardon interest on debt and appoint a lebian consul. The impending patrician offensive against the continued attack on their privileged positions was only held back by the wisdom of diplomats, who were quick to read the signs of the times and grant full rights of citizenship of the Empire to all Romans. Rome reached the zenith of prosperity under the wise Cammilus, under whom trade and commerce flourished and the people lived in comparative comfort. The administration was no longer in the hands of the nominated Senate, but political power came to be vested in quasi-democratic institutions like the Senate, the plebian assembly and the assembly of tribes, the popular assemblies of the centuries.

For the first time in the world clouds of an economic war spread on the horizon as the trade and wealth of Rome grew to outshine the glory of Carthage which the Phoenicians had built to rule the seas, control the pirates, and monopolise all trade and commerce. The three Punic wars between Rome and Carthage were fought for almost a century. Fortune favoured Rome and Carthage by turn. The Romans won at sea to the surprise of the Phoenicians, and Carthage under a great soldier Hanibal attacked Rome on land, marching his soldiers through Spain, crossing the Pyrranies, and attacking Italy from the North. The Roman Empire almost came under the heels of Hanibal, when a great Roman general Scipio attacked Carthage and forced Hanibal to fly for his life. Carthage was finally destroyed by a grandson of Scipio, the Carthagians were massacred, her ships were burnt or taken to Rome, and the lands were ploughed with salt to render them barren for all times.

RISE OF PSEUDO-CAPITALISM.

Wars are fought by soldiers who shed their blood to bring power and luxury to those who sit at home to count and protect their wealth. Rome now lived on taxes gathered in foreign lands. The conquest of Carthage brought a boom for the wealthy, but the wars had destroyed the flower of Rome's manhood and demoralised the population. A new equestrian class, lustful, degenerate and cruel, replaced the patricians. For the first time in the world soldiers became paid hirelings of unscrupulous adventurers, thus paving the way for our modern armies.

The introduction of money economy led to a parasitic land-owning class. money came to be hoarded, and for times to come Mammon was enthroned to crush under his cruel feet the poor and the innocent who were henceforth to toil to feed his eternal greed. A pseudo-capitalism now arose with its sharp claws to demolish the edifice the plebians had built through their unceasing vigilance during the last four centuries. They had fought the wars of the tyrants, they had shed their blood to bring the wealth the equestrians now possessed, they had played their part, now they had to await their reward. History was to repeat itself many times. An attempt of Tiberius Grachus to restore land to the yeomen led to his murder by a gang of ruffians in the public assembly. A similar fate awaited his brother. The rich now grew richer, wealth made them lust for power. The poor were now put down, their democratic leaders like Saturninus and Glavcia were murdered in the streets. The role of martyrs increased, the downtrodden were undeterred. Livius Drusus proposed a universal franchise and an abolition of all private debts. He shared the common fate.

TYRANNY FLOURISHES

All forms of tyranny never succeed to measure the strength of the coming storms, nor ever gauge the consequences which may spell their doom. They resort to lawless repression in their mad rage and thereby hope to win a short respite. They thereby only help to consummate the inevitable end. In 90 B.C. the cup of suffering was full to the brim. Insurrections broke out and a civil war was waged between the Senate and the people of Italy. Paid foreign legions burnt down farms, sacked towns, slaughtered the peasants, and men, women and children were sold as slaves in the markets of Rome. Then concessions followed and later base treachery, as public discontent calmed down.

The history of Rome in the following years is a story of military Generals who with their legions marched North and West of Europe, enslaving whole nations and imposing upon vast populations the iron rule of Roman Governors The dictatorships of Marius and Susa were marked by brutal massacres and confiscations. The lives of slaves became intolerable, and they staged a rebellion which has left behind a tale of exceptional heroism and self-sacrifie. Rome a century ago had learnt to enjoy a most brutal form of sport, where slaves, who were known as gladiators, were made to fight their brother slaves or wild beasts, and these cruel murders were witnessed by lusty daughters of the rich and their shameless suitors who infested these dense of infamous crime.

REVOLT OF SLAVES

Spartacus, a Thracian by birth and a member of the legions, was sold as a slave for having deserted the army, and he was sent to be trained in a gladiator school. From there he escaped and took shelter in the crater of Mt. Vassuvius, where he was joined by other slaves. He organised a large army, and after having defeated two Roman armies, almost became master of the whole of South Italy. A division now occurred in his ranks, and the Senators taking advantage of this split, attacked and defeated the slaves. Following this tragic victory thousands of slaves were captured and crucified and their bodies were allowed to hang on trees for several days along the Appian Way, a warning to the downtrodden scum of humanity as to the fate which awaited them if they dared to rise against those who had made their fortunes through conquests and insatiable greed.

CAESAR'S CONQUESTS

Caesar, that infamous and licentious Roman General, followed this public crime and after trying to do some good to his people, spent his days carrying fire and sword through Gaul, Germany and Breton. He spent his last days in the embrace of the treacherous daughter of the Nile, Cleopatra, till the sharp point of a friend's dagger ended his ambitious days. He left behind a legacy to the world, the idea of a monarch claiming divine origin who could rule as lord and tyrant of his land. Three other generals followed in his footsteps, two of them—Antony and Lepidus—played into the hands of the same treacherous queen and thus ended their days not as masters of Rome, but as slaves of a woman who had seduced them and sealed their fate. The beauty of Cleopatra, however, failed to entice the shrewd Octavian, and he marched into Rome with Cleopatra a prisoner, doomed to end her days with a poisoned dagger.

Octavian was created a Princep, a President Prince of Rome elected for life, to rule on account of divine will, with a nominated Senate without the consent of any representative assembly. His shadow has haunted many a throne of Europe in Germany, Britain, France, Austria and Russia till in 1918 when only one Imperial Caesar remained in the world on the throne of England, the Emperor of India.

JESUS OF NAZARETH

The world which saw the first Emperor Augustus of Rome ascend his throne, also saw a human body nailed to the cross for having proclaimed a new gospel of love and brotherhood to all mankind. In the country of Judea a son was born to a carpenter Joseph and his wife Mary. He learnt the Hebrew scriptures and the profession of his father, and as he sawed his wood he felt how the poor and the unfortunate were being cut to pieces by the selfishness, greed and hatred of their fellow brothers. Thus he left his work-table and wandered as a penniless teacher throughout Judea and round the Sea of Galilee teaching, healing and helping the sick and poor. He rebelled against the social traditions of his times, condemned the priestly doctrinaires and their false ways of worship, and proclaimed a life of love, brotherhood and service as the one that will reveal a Kingdom of Heaven upon Earth. He was a pacifist advocating sexual restraint, and he promised his kingdom to the poor and the meek and to those who will give up their earthly possessions and follow him.

The Pharises, the last scum round the throne of Jehova, who polluted the synagogues, taught false doctrines and gathered money from the people, were alarmed at his sharp tongue which told them "Get ye out of this house of God, ye hypocrites" and prepare the way for the people, for "blessed are the poor, and they shall inherit the Earth." This strange man protected the harlot, walked about with sinners in the public streets and mingled with common men like Peter, John and Mark. In triumph Jesus entered Jerusalem and told the people "love ye one another" and "offer ye the left cheek to him who strike ye on the right" and "the people believed in him, and followed him." They offered him the throne of Caesar, but this he refused saying "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's, and unto God that which is His."

CRUCIFIXION

For three years he preached his gospel of love and his end was near. The Pharisees, with the aid of Judas, took him and had him tried before the Roman Governor Pilate for having coveted the throne of Rome. He was ordered to be crucified and nailed to an wooden cross with the common thieves, and the people spat on him and the soldiers reviled him as he gave up his life, a sacrifice for the sins of his fellow men. The last tortures inflicted by an unthinking world almost shook his faith as he cried out "Lord, why has thou forsaken me," and then he died to live again for two thousand years when some were to follow him and love and serve mankind, and others were to attend churches in khaki uniforms to sing his hymns, their bayonets resting outside on the walls of the cathedrals.

DECLINE AND FALL OF ROME.

Augustus ruled well, and was followed by the unpopular and cruel Tiberius and the insane Caligula. Claudius who took Britain was as bad and was followed by the human monster Nero "who fiddled when Rome burnt." He murdered his mother and wife, and after having faced a rebellion in England under the noble heroine Boedicia, put an end to his life. The Emperors of the Flavian and Antonine dynasties fell like leaves before the autumn winds. Marcus Aurrelius, the Emperor and philosopher, came too late to save a broken Empire. Rome now faced a series of barbarian invasions of the Teutons, Slavs, Huns, Goths and the Visigoths. Her end was near. Nature rose in her fury to punish the Empire which had defiled God's earth with blood and tyranny. Floods, bad harvests, famine and a plague which raged for sixteen years completed what the barbarians had begun. The Roman Empire was now divided between the Eastern and Western Empires under Greek and Latin influences. The Slavs took Rome in 410 A.D. The Vandals left Spain, took Carthage where they were hailed as liberators from Roman landlords and moneylenders, and sacked Rome in 455. The 'barbarian' Vandals exterminated the 'civilised' Roman landlords, wiped out all debts, and restored liberty to the slaves. The capital of the Empire wandered in exile to several cities and at last settled in far off Constantinople where under Constantine the Great, the Byzantine Empire grew up.

Thus ended the first Imperialism the world has known. It left behind footprints of the most barbarous tyrannies and, the most shameless expression of human selfishness, where the cannibal caveman emerged from the past to destroy with his canine teeth the wisdom of the Greek philosophers and the dignity and beauty of the Hellenic Empire. With the fall of Rome begins the dark ages of barbarian Europe.

The previous three articles on the same subject appeared in our Sunday issues of the 5th, 12th and 19th Aug.

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DE VALERA AT ROYAL DUBLIN HORSE SHOW

Photo shows President de Valera taking the salute from winners, in the Royal Dublin Society Horse show, who include, Captain O'Dwyer of Ireland, Lieut. Muller of Switzerland, Captain de Vallerin of France, Captain Hallberg of Sweden and Lieut. Leonard of Ireland.

LINCOLN'S "MAD" COUCH

Still In Use In American Hotel

Abraham Lincoln's "mad" couch is still in daily use at the Maplewood Hotel at Berlin (Wisconsin) as a piece of lobby furniture. The couch is six feet six inches long and Abe Lincoln had it made for his office to provide a place to sleep on those occasions of slight domestic infelicity which occur in all families. He needed the length for his long body.

The couch was left in charge of General Brayman, a close friend, and when President Lincoln did not return to Springfield the Brayman family brought the couch to Wisconsin when they moved here. Later it was given to Dr. Victor Kutchin, the present owner.—"New York Times."

TURKISH POLICE COMBAT NOISE

Gramophones and wireless sets in Istanbul may not be turned on unless the window is shut, under a new "anti-noise" law drafted by Turkish Ministry of the Interior.

The law also forbids street sellers shouting their wares in the streets, while drastic measures will be taken against taxicab and tramcar drivers who make too much noise with bells and hooters.

A special "anti-noise" section of the police is empowered to levy fines on the spot. Repeated offences against the new law will be punishable by imprisonment.

RICHEST KING IN HISTORY

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY POSSESSES TREASURE MORE VALUABLE THAN MYTHOLOGICAL HOARDS OF ARABIAN NIGHTS: STATE DINNER SERVICE ALONE WORTH MILLION POUNDS

Each year of his reign King George receives costly presents from every part of the globe. Sometimes single presents may be worth several million pounds, and the variety is astonishing. His Majesty's private museum in windsor Castle alone is worth two million pounds today, without assessing the more personal and almost unguarded treasures of his other Homes.

As King George would never dream of selling any of the treasures presented to him and his salary goes in covering his Royal households and public expenditure, he is truly a poor man. Miss Elissa St. John, the well-known woman correspondent, describing the royal treasures writes as follows in the "Manchuria Daily News":—

As the wealth of monarchs is estimated, King George is not rich. It is probable that many of his subjects are blessed with larger incomes and have accumulated more impressive bank balances. Nevertheless, Britain's King possesses treasure the value of which far exceeds the worth of the mythical belongings of an Arabian Night character. He is, in this sense, the richest king in history.

Leaving aside those personal belongings of His Majesty; which cannot be valued because historical association and sentiment have rendered them priceless, it is possible to calculate the worth of the contents of his various homes up to a point where it becomes obvious that if they were available for disposal, no amount of money large enough to procure them could be raised.

MILLION POUNDS DINNER SERVICE.

Nearly a million pounds would be required to cover the value of the State dinner service fashioned from purest gold. It is used only on ceremonial occasions and its exquisite design commends it as being one of the most beautiful ever conceived by a master of the goldsmith's craft. This is one of the least valuable of the King's possessions.

Worth far more are the two famous vases at Windsor which an American millionaire tried to purchase for £2,000,000. His offer, was of course, politely refused. At Windsor, too, there is the candelabra of solid gold so heavy that two men cannot lift it. Its value has been assessed at £1,500,000 which appears to be a mere nothing when compared with the gifts worth £50,000,000 which Indian princes humbly present to the King on various occasions.

Many of His Majesty's treasures have been bequeathed to him and his descendants and will pass to his heir in the ordinary way. Others, represented by gifts made to him by foreign potentates, are purely personal belonging and are distributed among his several residences. Items of personal sentimental value are kept at Sandringham, the "homely home" of the King. State treasures have been, for the most part collected at Windsor though a number are kept at Balmoral. Whereas His Majesty does not take more than an ordinary interest in valuable possessions whose worth is mainly that of the precious metal and priceless jewels of which they are composed, he is intrigued by the appeal of his Sandringham belongings every one of which is endowed with some reason for their presence there.

THE EXECUTIONER'S AXE.

A visitor to Windsor Castle may see there treasures worth £200,000,000. These have been systematically catalogued in the "museum" which was instituted by the late Queen Victoria. Methodical woman that she was she realized that a great many of the gifts sent her possessed no practical value, so she had them grouped and classified and added to the collection as other gifts came along. It was here that she caused to be stored some rather gruesome "treasure."

When, during her reign, workmen were clearing some apartments at the Tower, they discovered a secret passage in which had been stored all manner of curious relics. One of them was an executioner's axe which, indulging by its appearance, had, in the view of experts, removed a great number of unhappy heads. This is kept in the Windsor museum as also is a gruesome collection of daggers and knives each one of which has been christened by the blood of brave men. They were captured from adversaries when Britain pushed her way into the frotiers of Empire.

GOLDEN TIGER'S HEAD.

A tiger's head of solid gold once guarded the throne of Tippi Sahib, Sultan of Mysore. No money could buy this valuable relic now at Windsor among other quaint and almost priceless items from the Orient, India, and the ever mysterious forests of South America. Here, too, are treasures which in ages gone were taken from old-time pirates who, to secure them, robbed and pillaged the rich Spaniards in the days of the Inquisition.

The King's collection of postage stamps is perhaps the most valuable in the world. These are kept at Sandringham though when His Majesty is devoting himself to his hobby in London, portions of the collection may be sent to Buckingham Palace. The King values this collection more than he does the golden plate of Windsor. Since the days of his youth he has always been an enthusiastic philatelist. Every stamp possessing unique value is offered to the King as it turns up, and there are few rarities that are not represented in his albums. The collection is said to be worth more than £1,500,000.

SPORTING TROPHIES.

Sandringham is the depository for the many sporting trophies King George has won both before and during his reign. Here are the hundreds of cups gained at agricultural and cattle shows or presented to him by his tenants. Here also are his fishing rods and his guns worth, collectively, a small fortune. His Majesty is able to say where each came and can recall circumstances under which another addition was made to his Sandringham treasures. Nothing given to the King is ignored. A small present from the most humble of his subjects is retained and valued by its regal recipient.

ORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

Taking into consideration the colossal value of Royal treasure it is surprising how few are the precautions taken to guard it. Though State ornaments and Crown jewels kept at the Tower are very rigorously protected the more personal and also more valuable possessions of the King are subject to no more than the usual precautions taken care of just in the ordinary way. A police guard is generally regarded as sufficient protection. On various occasions paltry attempts to purloin and substitute royal possessions have been made but they have always failed. A night watchman and a few constables patrol the Sandringham home of the King. Here is to be witnessed none of that military display which impresses visitors to the Tower, Balmoral or Windsor Castle. It is "just a home" and its contents, priceless though they are in the estimation of their owner, are homely treasures and proud belongings of an English gentleman. King George has never admired wealth for wealth's sake. A tiny Christmas gift sent him by one who has spent only a few coppers on its acquisition possesses a greater value in his eyes than the bejewelled gew-gaws of monarchy. The world's wealthiest ruler is very human!

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A JOY RIDE ALOFT

There Is A Devil In These Machines

(By SHEIKH IFTEKAR RASOOL).

There is a devil in these machines. I am naturally a man of very humble mind. I creep about the surface of the earth, happy to be allowed only to live and ready to apologise to almost anyone for being there. I have the poorest opinion of myself.

Yet I have often observed that whenever I ride in a motor-car, behind a driver whose heart is at all staunch, I instantly acquire a savage contempt and a violent dislike for all pedestrians and those who jog along in little carts behind horses and donkeys. Such persons become in my sight inferior creatures, nuisances, things unworthy of any consideration, hardly distinguishable from insects or, at most, the brutes.

In my friend's machine I move and feel like a god; my humanity drops away from me, ichor, not blood, runs in my veins; my system is animated by an incalculable horse power; my heart is six cylinders; and when the hooter hoots, it is as if I cried to the little wretches in the road, with Stentor's voice, to scuttle from my rapturous path.

I feel that, had I the nerve to drive myself, I would crush them all like beetles and without mercy. They defile the earth. I cannot bear that they should be on it. Such am I when motoring. There is the devil in these machines.

A little while ago I went a-flying.

My pilot was a dear fellow called Jim, a gentleman-aeroplanist, a man of wealth and leisure, an accomplished flier, a sincere friend, a heart of gold, a lad who would not hurt a spider. I had the most entire confidence in him, else had I never mounted into his touch apparatus. It was my first flight, I may tell you, and I was in terror when we left the earth. Had I not felt it to be my duty to myself, as an observer and recorder—as a writer, in short—to glean every possible experience and transmute it into Treasury notes without delay, I had surely stayed, among the groundlings.

I say, the devil is in these machines. I had not been up three minutes before I was entirely free from alarm and filled with but one desire, namely to drop something heavy close to a ploughman whom I could see plodding up a furrow about half a mile below me, and make him run and swear, the grovelling little beast! I had nothing suitable beside me and so I was obliged to leave my desire unsatisfied; but I persisted and when in another moment I saw a foodball match of midgets in progress on a small green field, I said to myself: "Oh, to put my foot on the lot and wipe them out!" I felt that it was wholly mine to choose whether or not I would do this thing.

Suddenly Jim turned the nose of our plane earthwards and in one superb dive swooped upon those footballers. Not until we were but fifty feet above the field did he check our downward course; then—whoosh!—up we went again.

I must confess that this manoeuvre terrified me a little, since I had been quite unprepared for it; but my alarm was only momentary and was instantly dissipated by the intense amusement which I derived from the antics of the rival teams below me. As we soared aloft I could see most of them still running like rabbits. Some of them, however, were flat on their faces. The goal-keepers were both crouching inside their nets, staring up into the air with chalky faces and wide open mouths. As for the referee, he was (as I could see through my field glasses) blowing his whistle as if he wanted to burst himself, but whether he did this in order to intimidate us or to give himself confidence, or just because it came natural to him to execute a solo in his instrument whenever anything occurred of which he didn't approve, I can't, of course, say.

The crowd of spectators had been thrown into an indescribable confusion, perfectly delicious to witness. But what was so peculiarly comical was the way in which all these people—referee, players, and crowd—raised their fists, after a moment or two, solemnly in the air and brandished them in our direction. They were very, cross with us.

I shouted with laughter.

At the same time Jim turned his head over his shoulder and through his goggles favoured me with a wink of extraordinary significance. I could see that he was positively roaring, but of course the engine drowned the jolly noise he made.

Then in a flash, I knew why aeroplanes had been invented. It is not that space and time may be brought a little nearer to annihilation; it is not that our wars may be waged a little more effectively; it is not that man may acquire a little more perfect knowledge of the atmospheric wrapping of this Earth on which he dwells. It is simply that the very rich and their friends may have a great deal of fun. Fun! There is no fun like that which is to be got out of an aeroplane, provided the pilot is fond of his joke and knows his business thoroughly. For it goes without saying that one must have complete confidence in the man at the Joy Stick.

CROWDED HOUR OF FUN.

Consider now the incidents of this one brief hour's flight.

Leaving our friends the footballers to resume their rotten little game, if they pleased, we pursued our gorgeous way spying here and there for game at which to stoop.

Soon about a mile further we saw a motor-car bowling along at its paltry forty miles an hour on a road below us. I touched Jim's shoulders and pointed. Down we went.

The car was quite unaware of us—it must have been a pretty noisy little beast—until our shadow fell upon the road just ahead of it. I suppose they thought that because they were in a footling motor-car they were entitled to favour us with their encouragement and approval. They smiled and made faces at us.

The result was that we came after the little brutes with a roar. Chalky faces! If you could have seen them for yourself! It was a scream, a shriek, a howl! They jumped to sixty an hour, and fled down the road in open defiance of every regulation that ever was made. But what, do you suppose, was sixty hours to us? We closed on them as if they had been standing still. In no time we were just behind them. Every one but the chauffeur was down on the floor. They were covering themselves with rugs. The chauffeur lay almost flat on his back.

As we went over them I saw his eyes glare upward at me for a second and his teeth were exposed in a snarl of hate. I dropped my cigarette butt into his mouth and we sped away splitting ourselves, positively splitting ourselves. Then up came the heads from beneath the rugs and up went the fists. They never forgot to do this. Never. It's rather unoriginal of them, but it is so dashed funny that one can forgive them for being a little dull, poor dogs!

We chased another twenty or thirty motor-cars in the same way during our spin and frightened the life out of them all. We also gave a few demonstrations, we put the wind up a young fellow who was on his knees, proposing to a girl in a punt, and we paralysed a steeple-jack who was at work on the top of a factory chimney. What a turn we gave him! He nearly fell off and broke his neck. But he didn't. He clung on with one arm while with the other he shook his fist after us.

Then, as it was getting on for tea-time, we trundled the old bus easily home and landed comfortably on Jim's aerodrome.

HINDENBURG'S DESK WREATH IN OAK LEAVES

The working desk of the late President Hindenburg at his estate in Neudeck, East Prussia, his chair wreathed in oak leaves. On the desk are pictures of members of the former royal family of Germany.

"Save Me From My Lover"

Actress Asks Protection From Presents Of Too Zealous Admirer

A pretty young actress of the Zagreb Theatre at Belgrade has appealed to the city magistrates for protection. She is not in fear of her life and the protection she asks is the strangest that ever the magistrates have had to deal with. For she wants to be saved from the gifts of one of her admirers.

Erika Oruzovitch declared that her life was being rendered "unbearable" by a constant flood of flowers, chocolates and other presents, sent her by a wealthy lawyer of Zagreb who was infatuated with her.

She has told him she does not want his gifts, and that she does not like him. But it has made no difference so far. Even when she goes on tour he follows her, stays at the same hotels and several times a day showers boxes of chocolates on her, piles her table with flowers, and generally "makes her conspicuous."

What could she do about it, Erika asked the court. To send the presents back would involve her in trouble and expense. To keep them meant littering her flat to such an extent that it would soon become impossible to live in.

APPEALS TO POLICE.

To give them away would be a form of acceptance. To throw them away would involve her in difficulties with the dustmen—to say nothing of the embarrassment caused by hosts of beggars always hanging round her dustbin.

Meanwhile more and mode presents arrive from her rich suitor—so Erika in desperation, had appealed for help from the police.

POETS IN LOVE TRAGEDY

Husband Resents Epistles That "Sounded Like Song Of Solomon"

An amazing love drama here, in which a husband is charged with the murder of a poet said to be the lover of his wife and to be the lover of his wife and to have addressed her as "White Hibiscus," has created a sensation throughout the United States, cables the Woodland (California) correspondent of "The People."

The prisoner is Judson Doke, aged thirty-two a municipal officer o San Leandro, and the dead man was Lamar Hollingshead, aged twenty-three, two won prizes for poetry at his university.

The wife, Helen Louis Doke, is twenty-seven and also a poetess. She is described as a lovely brown-eyed woman.

Her attitude is somewhat mysterious. She has avowed that she still loves her husband, but has also sworn undying love for her dead lover.

However, she is stated to have made up her mind to appear as a witness at the trial, to throw her reputation to the winds and admit misconduct with Hollingshead.

She is also trying to raise funds for her husband's defence and to get witnesses in support of her confession from hotels.

Doke in prison, relierates that he still loves his wife and has forgiven her.

AMAZING LETTERS.

Extracts from correspondence between Helen Doke and Lamar Hollingshead are expected to provide sensational evidence.

Mrs. Doke is referred to in the love-letters as "White Hibiscus" and, according to the Californian authorities, has written.

"I am everything an unfaithful wife could be. I even spent a night with Lamar at an hotel in Sacramento. It's not the first time."

It was these letters that opened the husband's eyes. They were filled with endearing terms and contained references to rendezvous in various places.

One letter, headed "Bedtime" and signed "Helen Louise," read:

"I lie here quite uncovered on my bed and shamelessly adore myself with your eyes. I'm not really ivory any longer (referring to sunburn), and I think you'll love me as I am now. I love you and your dear, beautiful, sensitive hands and mouth. Good-night, dearest, ah, good-night."

Another letter, alleged to be from Hollingshead, read:

"Oh darling, my sweet lovely bride, my heart is crying for you and your tender warmth. To-day it came to me. Your love is beyond the consciousness of worldly conceptions. I will have the car on Thursday night. You can register at the Hotel Woodland, Main-st., under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Grand Slam. It's a fine hotel, dearest. Come a little early."

In another letter alleged to be from Mrs. Doke, mention was made of a scraf sent to Lamar, asking him to keep the gift "remembering the whiteness of my skin."

Later extracts from the correspondence indicate that Hollingshead sought to end the love affair before he was killed. One letter from him ended:

"Let's be thoroughbreds about it. Go on with Judson (the husband) and don't try to span fate, for that's tragic. We must right the wrong we've done Judson."

Doke, in prison, explained: "What really got me down was his calling her his lovely bride. Most of the rest of it sounded like the Song of Solomon."

Hollingshead was shot dead by Doke it is alleged, when he was working on a ranch during the summer vacation from the University of California.

DWARFS START PURITY DRIVE

Demand Half-Price On Trams, Trains, Theaters

The strictly organized society of Hungarian dwarfs, numbering 250, has started a "race purity" drive.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

RUSSIA'S FIVE YEAR PLAN

FROM THE FIRST TO THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN: A Symposium: Published by International Publishers, New York.

Here is a book that gives the reader the most authoritative information on the working of the First Five Year Plan and an explanation of the broad basis of the Second. Being a symposium of official reports prepared by the Chiefs of the Soviet Union, the material contained in the book should be of extraordinary importance particularly because it provided an insight into the way the Soviet Chiefs themselves look at the gigantic schemes they initiated and set to work. The contributors to this Symposium are Joseph Stalin, the man at the helm of the First Workers' State and who is described as a true disciple of Lenin, V. M. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissar, V. Kuishyshev, President of the State Planning Commissar, G. K. Orjonikidze, People's Commissar for Heavy Industry, L. M. Kaganovich, Secretary of the Central Committee and Moscow Committee of the C. P. S. U., Y. A. Yakovlev, People's Commissar for Agriculture, K. E. Voroshelov, People's Commissar of Army and Navy and G. F. Grinko, People's Commissar for Finance. Each one of these ministers deals with his particular job and, therefore, this volume is different from the administration Reports of Governments. Each one sums up the past activities, defects and achievements, and sets forth the future tasks in the light of past experiences and present and future requirements.

Stalin opens the series with a vigorous defence of the Soviet economy in the light of Marxist theory and Leninist interpretation. So profusely does he quote Lenin in justification of the policy that the Soviet Union has pursued under his direction, that one is apt to wonder whether it is the Dictator of the Proletarian State that speaks or the faithful and fanatical disciple of a prophet. But this is not to say that his report is bereft of those essential factors on which alone rests the structure of the new and only Workers' State in the world. Stalin quotes "in extenso" the sustained and concentrated attacks of the "burgeois press" when the First Five Year Plan in the process of the Socialist Reconstruction of Russia was placed before the world. He referes to their prophecies. And then counters them with reports of the various delegations from these very Capitalist countries. At the world that rediculed and mocked at the audacity of the Bolsheviks, Stalin mocks with reasonable pride.

"What is the Five Year Plan? What was the fundamental task of the Five Year Plan?" Stalin asks. And provides the answer himself. He says the fundamental task of the Five Year Plan was:

1. "To transfer our country, with its backward, and in part, medieval technique, to the path of new, modern technique.

2. "To transform the U. S. S. R. from an agrarian and weak country, dependent upon the caprices of capitalist countries, into an industrial and powerful country quite independent of the caprices of world capitalism;

3. "In transforming the U. S. S. R. into an industrial country, utterly to squeeze out the capitalist elements, to widen the front of Socialist forms of economy and create the economic base for the abolition of classes in the U. S. S. R. and for the construction of Socialist Society; and

4. "To transfer small and scattered agriculture to large scale collective farming and thereby secure the economic base for socialism in the rural districts and thus remove the possibility of the restoration of capitalism in the U. S. S. R.

There are no two opinions now regarding the success of the Five Year Plan. But this success has not solved the problem of Russia or realised the basic ideas of the Plan. It only lays the foundation of Socialist planning. To quote Stalin again:—

"In the first period of the First Five Year Plan we succeeded in organising enthusiasm, "fervour, for new construction". ..... Now we must supplement this with enthusiasm and "fervour" for "mastering" the new factories and the new technique, for seriously increasing the productivity of labour, for seriously reducing cost of production. "That is the main thing now", and it is on this basis that the Second Five Year Plan has been drawn up. The results of the First Five Year Plan have challenged Capitalism and Capitalist economy as bankrupt and unstable.

The other chapters in the symposium deal elaborately with different phases of the Socialist Reconstruction and discuss the possibilities and tasks of the further stage in the Reconstruction undertaken under the Second Five Year Plan. The result of the analytical survey of the particular departments goes to prove the conclusions generally stated by Stalin. This book should serve as an excellent book of reference, besides being one well worth study.

Judiciary And Constitutional Reform

The report of proceedings of the ninth session of the Conference of the Judicial Officers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh held at Allahabad on the 31st March 1934 has been published in pamphlet form. The resolutions passed by the Conference dealt with questions such as recruitment of the District Judges and Sessions Judges from the Provincial Civil Service, throwing open certain posts in the High Court and the Chief Court to members of the Judicial Service, the control of the Subordinate Judiciary to be under the High Court and the Chief Court only, casual leave for the members of the Judicial Officers and others, etc. The inaugural address delivered by the Chief Justice (Sir Shah Mahammad Sulaiman) and other speeches including that of Mr. Justice Sri Lal Gopal Mukerji furnish points for deliberation by lawyers in the sister presidencies. A resolution which was moved from the chair and carried, was as follows:—

"Resolved that in view of the fact that the Judicial Officers hardly get any leave on full average pay and have to perform concentrated mental work which "inter alia" is responsible for high mortality in the judicial service, the Association requests the Government to allow the Judicial Officers to annex casual leave with gazetted holidays and Sundays without the latter being counted as casual leave."

Referring to the Constitutional Reforms, Sir Shah Mohammad said, "There is naturally a considerable speculation as to the imminent changes in the constitution under the coming reforms. We in the Judiciary are mainly concerned with the effect they will have on the judicial systems of the country. If there is one thing of which we can be almost certain, it is that those charged with the duty of moulding the constitution are fully alive to the imperative necessity of maintaining the independence of the judiciary and taking every precaution to ensure that it is kept free from all possible political influences."

In concluding his speech, the President of the Association (Rai Bahadur A. C. Bose) delivered the following stirring peroration:—

"May the Divine Dispenser of all that is good grant you, and each of you, long life and prosperity, but may every living instant of your activities be devoted to the service of your country and your people while the prosperity of your country is reflected in your own prosperity.

"May Heaven grant that honour may be yours in life, but may that honour be the honour and the pride that comes of belonging to a strong and self-reliant people whose position among the nations of the World may you help to secure. May the All Just guide you to complete an impartial justice between man and man but may that justice be the shadow of that Greater Justice to your own people which may it be yours to help to obtain. May the Great Creater of the Music of the spheres and the Harmony of the Universe grant you peace and harmony in your lives but may that be attuned to that great concord among all your peoples and between them and those with whom they may be brought into contact which may it be your destiny to achieve, when you shall have banished all conflict and strife from your land and shall have torn into shreds the battle flags of communalism, rending and silencing for ever the war drums of mean and selfish conflict and the antagonism of race or of false religious pride and Godless hate."

N. H. P.

Insurance Law In India

INSURANCE LAW IN INDIA. By S C Ray, MA., B.L., F.R.E.S., Editor, Insurance World, and Manager, Arvasthan Insurance Co., Ltd.

Mr. S. C. Ray has published or rather compiled a small leaflet in which his own paper on the question of insurance legislation has been re-printed together with opinions of the Press on same. This little pamphlet willl no doubt be interesting to those who are in the line as well as those who agree with Mr. Ray that not only does our law such as it exists today, requires amendment but at the same time it is imperative that a new Act of a more or less all-embracing character should be passed. In India, the problem of insurance is rather complex. We have in our midst a large number of foreign or non-Indian companies, competing with indigenous insurance companies and at the same time the indigenous companies are carrying on a cut-throat competition among themselves. The legislation, which is now contemplated, should be framed with a view to provide for a two fold objective, viz., (1) protecting the policy-holder by giving him security and stability in connection with his policy on life as well as on other branches of insurance. In case of life assurance, the policy to the largest number of the assured belonging to the middle lower class happens to be the only saving or provision made by him for his old age or family against the unfortunate contingency of his pre-mature death; and (2) leaving a fair field open to our indigenous companies to secure as large a share of our Indian business as their capacity and qualification may warrant. It should not be forgotten that insurance companies all the world over accumulate huge funds which are judiciously invested, both in the country of their origin on investments such as building, bonds of substantial Local Government and industrial concerns, loans on substantial securities to businessmen and others etc., and thus, a large amount of capital is made available for use in the country itself. While looked at from this standpoint of great national service done by this capital, it should be undoubtedly our concern to see that as little business as circumstances would warrant should go to non-Indian companies.

The difficulty, however, is that the largest proportion of our Indian companies have not yet attained the stability and status which a good many British and foreign companies have achieved after long and labourious period of satisfactory business. If legislation is, therefore, so directed that efficiency in the management of the funds in the hands of our Indian companies could be assured and their stability guaranteed, we should be marching towards the goal of getting our companies established along proper lines. Mr. Ray in his paper carefully goes through the history of development of insurance business in England and then deals with Indian legislation. Except in case of life assurance we have no specific Act dealing with the branches of insurance such as fire, marine, accident, etc. The Government has taken up this question seriously of late and no doubt we shall soon be having an Act drafted, embracing these branches of insurance. The material for the drafting of such an Act will be easily available from the representations made from time to time by various commercial and other bodies on the subject. At the same time the report made by the Departmental Committee in Insurance appointed in Great Britain in the year 1925 by the Board of Trade, will also come in handy and useful in this direction.

Mr. Ray pleads for such legislation as would put foreign companies doing business in India on a footing of equality on the basis of law which prevails in countries like France, Canada, U.S.A. etc. The question no doubt will have to be considered from the standpoint of the policy-holder as well as that of insurance companies concerned by an Expert Committee which should be made up of those not interested in insurance business so that an impartial mind may be brought in with a view to arrive at a correct judgment by balancing both sides of the case as made out and represented by parties interested in the insurance business from one point or the other. The review, however, as given by Mr. Ray, in his paper is not only interesting as we have already stated but will give much food for thought to those who are applying their mind to this subject and thus it is a welcome publication.

The opinion of the press criticising Mr. Ray's views and Mr. Ray's reply to the same also present the other side of the case which is very refreshing and useful.

SOHRAB R. DAVAR.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"PREFACES" by Bernard Shaw (Oxford University Press, Bombay).

"MOGHUL EMPIRE IN INDIA, 1526-1761", by S. R. Sharma (The Popular Book Depot., Bombay). Price Rs. 4|-

"THE FAVOURITE FRENCH READER," by Ch. Barbeyer (Pitman). Price 2|6.

"METALWORK FOR SENIOR SCHOOLS," by Jones & Barber (Pitman). Price 5|-.

"FINANCE AT THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE," by V. K. R. V. Rao, (Bombay Book Depot., Bombay).

"AN INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN CIVICS", by K. Krishna Iyengar (Sathyasodhana Publishing House, Bangalore). Price Rs. 2|-

"PARINIT" (Mar.) (V. G. Tamhankar, Poona). Price As. 12|-.

WOMEN'S JOURNALS

MAHILA (Marathi), edited by Miss Mai Varerkar, Bombay. Annual subscription, Rs. 2/8. (Aug. 1934)

This monthly, which entered the second year of its existence last month, is not only devoted to the question of women's emancipation, but is also mainly conducted by women themselves. It is edited by a woman and all contributions appearing in the magazine are written by women only. It contains short stories, articles, and poetical pieces on topics dealing with the welfare of women in educational, social and political spheres. Relevant information about happenings in foreign countries is also given in the magazine. It deserves wide patronage at the hands of those whose cause it tries to serve.

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

VARAD SHALA PATRAK (Marathi), edited by A. T. Walke, Amraoti. Annual subscription, Rs. 2/8.

This is an official organ of the Berar Joint Board, of Education. It deals solely with questions of education. The present joint-number for the months of June and July is issued as a special educational number. The articles deal with the various systems of education, being written by eminent educationists all over Maharashtra. It also contains a few entertaining and instructive short stories. Poetical pieces scattered here and there add to the attractiveness of the magazine. Among the contributors are Messrs. V. K. Tatke, M. K. Tarkhanis, Prof. S. D. Pense, Dr. L. Kokardekar and Prof. B. R. Deshpande.

THOUGHTS FROM GANDHIJI

SELECTIONS FROM GANDHI. —by Nirmal Kumar Bose. Published by Navavidhan Publication Committee, 89, Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta, Price, paper cover, Ans. 8; cloth bound, Ans. 12.

These are short extracts from the writings of Gandhiji arranged in thirteen chapters according to the main topics dealt with, namely, God, Discipline for realizing Truth, Fundamental Beliefs and Ideas, Gospel of Work, Industrialism and Machinery, Distribution of Wealth, The Congress and the Masses, India's Swaraj: Ways and Means, Non-violence, Satyagraha, the Satyagrahi, Religion and Morals, Miscellaneous. Though the collection cannot be said to be either exhaustive or fully elucidatory of Gandhiji's views on some of the topics selected, it is fairly comprehensive. The book is pocket-sized and has nearly 250 pages. The compiler and publishers may be congratulated in placing this anthology in the hands of the public at so cheap a price as As. 8.

JEWEL-TOWNS OF TURKESTAN

(By M. KRISHNAMURTI.)

I've gone the golden road to Samarkand
And seen the jewel-towns of Turkestan,
Tall dreamlike spires that rise amidst the sand,
Where Tamarlane did rule and Genghis Khan.
I've felt in old Bokhara's busy mart
The lure of painted eyes through horsehair veils.
I've heard by night some noisy camel-cart
Go creaking with its silks and carpet-bales.
Where once the silent hordes of Tartars sped,—
Fierce mounted shapes in crude barbaric arms
That Asia and Europe overran,—
I've seen the Soviet's smokestack rear its head,
Huge tractors sprawl across collective farms,
The Turkish railway and the Five Year Plan.

NEW NOVELS

THE OUTLAW SHERIFF. By Hal Danning, Ward Lock and Co., London and Melbourne, 1934.

The usual kind of ranch story, made familiar to us on the East on the silver screen. The dialogue is stimulating, the adventures exciting but the prowess of the hero, the brother of the real Sheriff, for whom he is often mistaken, is for too strongly pictured to make the story continue to grip the reader's attention.

L. G. K.

NO OTHER NAME. By Joseph Hocking. Ward Lock and Co. 1934.

Mr. Hocking is an experienced and practised narrator of romance. In this book he has evidently taken great trouble to study the reaction of a religious movement on quiet country people and portray the change which the new impulse generates. It is an easily flowing narrative and old ladies with leisure are sure to find it a volume of fiction, very much to their taste.

L. G. K

"THE RED TOKEN". By Ottwell Binnes. Ward Luck and Co.

This new volume by Ottwell Binnes will be welcomed by enthusiasts of adventurous and thrilling stories. It is not very brilliant nor very exciting. The story is the quest for a child which has suddenly become an heir to the vast Van Houten millions. A typhoon on the Chinese coast brings about the meeting between the heroine who is appointed the guardian of the child and the hero, an adventurer on a rich friend's yacht. A rival gang of murderous ruffians with a baby-face virago is on the same quest. The scene of action is laid in the Eastern Seas and in the Islands abounding in the Pacific.

The adventures begin when the hero and heroine are shanghaied on the Dusty Miller. A touch of Robinson Crusoe is also present when the pair have to help themselves all alone on the beach till they come across a getaway. Later in the story the reader is introduced to a leper asylum and a leper comes into the story—one does not understand why. There is no real climax to the story. The interest of the reader flags and he is wont to skip over pages and finds he hasn't missed much

The book would have been improved if the story were shorter. The get-up is good and the type inviting and on the whole the volume can be said to be above the average book of its class in the market.

V.R.N.

"THE BURNT CARAVAN". By Ben Bolt. Ward Lock and Co., 3sh. 6d.

Ben Bolt is the author of several books on fiction popular with lovers of thrillers and mysteries. To the list is now added a fresh book which combines both romance and thrills. The adventures of a young man begin when he is found "not guilty" of the charge of murder by a jury and discharged by the Court. The verdict is unpopular and the public drive the branded young man to the country in search of peace. The scenes are thereafter laid in the moors among country folk. Romance begins early in this life when the young man encounters the village belle under exciting circumstances. The man to whom the girl is promised is close at hand—is no believer in half measures. His wrath is raised and he plans revenge. The burning of the Caravan, the temporary home of the young man, takes place comparatively early in the story and thereafter follow more exciting events. The interest of the reader is mildly sustained till the end when both the villains of the story die ignominiously leaving the young man cleared of the false charge and absolved from the branding. The young man and the village girl, of course, are united in wedlock.

The book is not one of the author's best efforts. The story though not gripping is sufficiently interesting and realistic. The get-up of the book is good, and the language is simple. The book will afford a few hours of interesting reading to lovers of fiction.

V.R.N.—

China In Travail

CHINESE TESTAMENT—The autobiography of Tan Shih-hua, as told to S. Tretiakov—(Victor Gollancz Ltd. London, 1934).

This is in many ways a remarkable book. It is the simple expression of a Chinese students' faith in the ultimate victory of the principles laid down by Sun-Yat-Sen for the regeneration of that hapless land in which under the hegemony of Nanking ordered progress is discernible only now, but whose fate still lies at the mercy of envious neighbours across its frontiers on the North and the East. This aspect of the obstacles which prevent a rapid development in China towards a uniformity in national ideals is repeatedly emphasized in this book. It is remarkable alike for the straightforward and picturesque narration of events from 1911 to 1926 in resurgent China, and for the intimate glimpses it gives the reader of the home-life of the middle class Chinese, their peasant folk, their joys, the tribulations, of the hopes and ambitious of the leaders of the Kuomintang, of their despair and of the stern determination of their hero, Sun-Yat-Sen to know no defeat.

Young Tan Shih-hua, as a student in Moscow, relates to his teacher incidents in his childhood, calm and serene, largely influenced by the revolutionary activities of his father, who had repeatedly to remain in hiding, and of his own development into a student agitator. The failure of the boycott movement against Japan, the indifferent success of the middle class Chinese in resisting the craftiness of the Manchu Mandarins, the internecine strife of the war-lords are depicted before us with a humour and a brevity of phrase which European writers never associate with oriental minds.

The book manages to give a connected account of the history of the Kuomintang and its apparent failure, although it is the portrayal of the chief incidents in the career of only one humble student. It also conveys to the reader a clear idea of the social changes new political doctrines have effected in the attitude towards life of Chinese youth, girls as well as boys.

Shih-hua returns to his home, a village in far away, Szechuan, after an absence of four years in Peking. The change is astonishing. In the schools, they were learning foreign languages right from the start. The thin-voiced little girls called each other 'Miss' High-School girls, imitating Shanghai and Peking styles bobbed their hair. They had also dared to marry young men of their choice. The professional match-makers, fat old ladies who drove a lucrative trade, had disappeared.

Shia-hua goes to Moscow and after two years disappears. He leaves behind a letter to his teacher but not any address. Where is he now? Tretiakov, his teacher, says: 'Perhaps he is editing literary pamphlets, perhaps he works as a clerk of Feng, or teacher in Szechuan. Or perhaps, after looking closely into the split face of the Kuomintang he has become a communist. . . . . or perhaps he has fallen with the hangman's hands, and his head, with its sparce black hair and its quiet eyes, is peering the through the bamboo bars of a prison-cage in some marketplace, deep in the interior of China"!

A SANATANIST SCREED

THE WAYS OF SIN: By Satis Chandra Chatterji, Shippur, Calcutta.

This is a Sanatanist tirade against Mahatma Gandhi and those who, like him, seek to remove the blot of Untouchability from Hinduism. Some idea of the screed can be had from its concluding paragraph: "Again do I say, 'Beware'! ye Hindus. Do not encourage the band of infidels. Save your Sanctuaries, Deities, Shastras and sacred customs. Have faith in the words of the Seers, whose eyes can see through all Time—Dharma protects, when protected". The idea of Sanatanists protecting the "Deities" from the unholy hands of the "infidels" is no doubt quite an original one, in the realm of Hindu theology.

MEMORIAL TO EDGAR WALLACE

With an almost complete absence of ceremony a bronze tablet to the memory of Edgar Wallace was unveiled last month in Ludgate Circus on the wall of Ludgate House.

Beneath a bust of Edgar Wallace it bears the words: "Edgar Wallace, Reporter, Born London 1875. Died, Hollywood, 1932. Founder Member of the Company of Newspaper Makers. 'He knew wealth and poverty, yet had walked with kings and kept his bearing. Of his talents he gave lavishly to authorship—but to Fleet Street he gave his heart."

In addition to marking the spot in Ludgate Circus where as a boy he sold newspapers, it also indicates premises once occupied by the Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers, of which he was a founder member, and of the Press Club, of which he became chairman.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

How the absurd conceptions of Revelation taught in some of the theologies of the world, notably the Christian, have retarded the free evolution of thought and thereby also the progress of civilisation as a whole, is pointed out in the leading pages of the September issue of this journal. The Hindu conception of Revelation as embodied in the Vedas is explained by Prof. M. Hiriyanna. The "Revelations" of the past—the recorded religious experiences of ancient sages—if they are to prove of any value to humanity, cannot be viewed from the narrow angle of vision of the descendants of these sages who maintain not only that a spiritual truth has only one facet—that noticed by their own sage or sages—but also that the gift of spiritual vision is the exclusive possession of one particular race or tribe—the 'chosen people'—i.e., themselves, and that every recorded mystical experience, however fantastic it might be, must be spiritual truth.

The philosophy of life according to the "Zen" school of Buddhism which has played no small part in the cultural development of the Japanese is described by Dr. Beatrice Lane Suzuki, while Mr. J. D. Beresford writes on some of the aspects of the problem of faith or mental healing as practised in the past as well as the present day. The problems confronting the world owing to the rise of aggressive nationalism are dealt with by "J.B.", a French writer, and Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, the latter pleading for a cultural readjustment in which India's distinctive achievements in the spheres of thought and life should find due recognition. Among other interesting contributions to the journal are those dealing with Christ and Krishna (by Mr. J. F. Reed), the Science of Hindu Polity (by Mr. Achintya Mukherjee) and the influence of Taoist thought on China (by Mr. M. S. Yewdale). The book reviews make as usual very interesting reading.

A BRAHMO HANDBOOK

SPIRITUAL PROGRESS: Sayings and writings of Keshab Chunder Sen. Published by Navavidhan Publication Committee, 83, Mechuabazaar Street, Calcutta.

It should not be imagined that this is any pretentious collection of the great Brahmo leader's speeches and writings. It is only a pocket-sized booklet of 106 pages containing pithy sayings by him on religious subjects. Its price is unstated.

Maharashtra Music Conference—Syt. Jaykar Leads—Changed Tone And Tendency—The Bombay University—Registered Graduates Are Passive—Art Must Be Included In University Reconstruction Plan—Congress Exhibition—Universal Arts Circle Pleads For Art—Swadeshi Bazar

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Maharashtra Music Conference, organised last week for this city, marked a distinct phase of the growth of interest in Indian music. The Conference arranged "jalsas," listened to papers, discussed questions and passed resolutions. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Syt. B. Sukathanker and the President of the Conference Syt. M. R. Jayaker set the tone and indicated the tendencies of the Conference. Syt. Sukathankar's speech emphasised the necessity of preserving the traditional distinction of Indian music, disapproved of the unnecessary elaboration of "tan" and "alaps" and welcomed the growing interest in Indian dancing.

THE CITY'S LEAD

Syt. Jayakar's address was more restrospective, interesting and practically suggestive. He spoke about the manner in which Maharashtra maintained, during the course of over forty years the "purity" of Indian music. He referred to the present conditions of music and concluded with an appeal to reach political unity through the nation's art and cultural unity. The address might, incidentally, evoke legitimate criticism particularly, in regard to the evolution of the modern conditions of Indian music. There would be some moreover, who are likely to be misled by Syt. Jayakar's reference to dancing. Interest in Indian music has been, of course, actively revived by efforts during the course of the last forty years and more. But similar interest is neither so old nor so wide-spread as Syt. Jayakar seemed to imply in Indian dancing. It is only about a decade old and is not half as active as it should be outside this city.

It is not surprising. For, it is really this city that has in fact, for the last decade and more by its continued interest and varied endeavours taken the practical lead in the reconstruction of Indian dancing.

WIDE APPRECIATION.

But Syt. Jaykar's general survey was naturally, not meant as a precise resume and the impression his address has created is, distinctly, and rightly, one of wide spread appreciation.

The most valuable passage of his address was the one where he clearly outlined his suggestions for the practical advancement of Indian music.

OLD SONGS AND WORDS.

His insistence on the appropriate preservation of the words of old songs was vitally necessary and opportune. Too long has the unintelligent tendency to deprive Indian music of its significant function been permitted to reign supreme. Syt. Jayakar's suggestion for post-graduate lectures on Indian music was equally important. In fact, it is Syt. Jayakar's address that lifted the discussions from the plane of empty arguments to one of a practicable programme of action, of work, of something to be, could be, done, here and now.

MUSIC MUST START IN SCHOOLS.

The resolutions which the Conference discussed and passed found rightly their cue from Syt. Jayakar's address. The founding of a Faculty of Music in the Bombay University, the introduction of compulsory tuition in music in primary and secondary institutions of education in the Presidency and the restoration of the Government grant-in-aid to institutions of music—these are no doubt demands at once legitimate and overdue. It is no doubt a joke, a cruel joke as my friend Syt. Varerkar pointed out that the Government should propose the magnificent sum of rupees three thousand, or may be, five thousand for the musical education of this vast Presidency.

THE BATHOS.

But the bathos is reached when the magnificent gesture is withdrawn without the slightest attempt at explanation. This is, of course, a tribute to the intelligence or rather the lack of it which influences public opinion and demands. And, it is not anywhere near the guarantee of condition, which would soon usher in music as a compulsory subject in the primary and secondary educational institutions in the Presidency.

Syt. Pinaki Trivedi is a scholar that has won wide recognition. He has been for years an inmate of the Shantiniketan Institute. He now proposes to popularise in Bombay Tagore's music.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Nor is it the index to the public insistence which alone could inaugurate the long deferred Faculty of Music in the Bombay University. Let there be no mistake, however. I do not believe that the Bombay University will create artists, even if it at long last produces a Faculty. It is outside its competence and, perhaps, outside its function. It can only educate the audience as it should for the artist, prepare the congenial atmosphere for the artist, offer necessary facilities. As it is actually, the wide-spread popular interest in art in painting, sculpture, architecture, art-crafts, music and dancing has been accomplished independently of the Bombay University.

UNIVERSITY ATTITUDE AND PLANS.

Not one syllable of honest or active interest, not one practical endeavour to reconstruct art has been manifest in the activities of the Bombay University. The report of the University of the Reforms Committee was only one of the last tragic comprom'ses and evasions. The proposed ten years' plan of re-construction, if it does not obtain the guidance and vigilant criticism of the registered graduates will meet a similar fate. The establishment of the Faculty will like the reported reforms remain a distant dream.

NO EXCUSE FOR DELAY.

But Syt. Jayakar's suggestion for the collection, compilation and editing of old songs, his plea for research and for post-graduate lectures on music which were afterwards incorporated in the resolutions of the Conference is eminently practicable in the immediate present. The plea for art reconstruction must be incorporated in the ten years' plan of reconstruction. It leaves no excuse for delay. But the excuse will be found if the registered graduates who are believed to form an important constituency for the University are willing to wait as they have waited for decades.

REGISTERED GRADUATES

The members of the Senate who are presumably their representatives have more often than not shown few signs of their conscious interest in or demands from the constituency. Unless the registered graduates determine not to vote for those who do not vote for art or music there is no point in speculating on the impossibles of the Bombay University.

PROBLEMS, NOT LYRIC ESSAYS.

There has been another noteworthy change which followed from the guidance of Sjt. Jayakar. There was, fortunately, no reference to the hackneyed essays on the origins or the "spiritual" or "unique' importance of Indian music. The papers dealt mostly with problems of music of practical interest. It is a pity that Mr. Varerkar could not speak on "Music and the Talkies". I know that the reading of papers and the consequent discussion were not as regularised as they should have been. But subjects like the one suggested by Sjt. Varerkar would have brought the discussions to more immediate realities of the present-day. The question of the tuition in chorous singing and similar problems require no doubt a more detailed examination than space could provide. It must, therefore, be reserved for another occasion.

THE CHANGED INTERPRETATIONS

In the Jalsas, too, there was, as Sjt. Jayakar observed in his concluding speech, a distinct change. The change could be observed, to mention only to illustrate, Sjt. Gangrekar's technical "tour-de-force", Pundit Omkarnath's vigour to Prof. Narayan Rao's emphatic accentuation and finally to Srimati Hirabai Barodekar's exquisite interpretations. The Music Conference had, to be clear, less "Sastras" and more work about music.

CONGRESS EXHIBITORS

The Universal Arts Circle has, in a recent meeting passed a resolution regretting the fact that the organisers of the Congress exhibition could not arrange an art exhibition. It has expressed, however, the hope that in the arrangement of the Swadeshi Bazar and in the construction and decoration of the Congress pandal adequate attention will be paid to national traditions in architecture and to national distinction in colour, pattern and design of Swadeshi articles.

LEGITIMATE INTEREST AND VIEWS.

The views and the resolution of the Universal Arts Circle are unquestionably legitimate. But the short time and funds and other limitations of the organisers, naturally, prevent the desired art exhibition. Recognising these limitations, they decided, I understand, to drop the project. I congratulated, it may be recalled, the organisers on their opportunely wise decision. Because it is not right that the Congress should be responsible for something that is not the best that the city could provide in art.

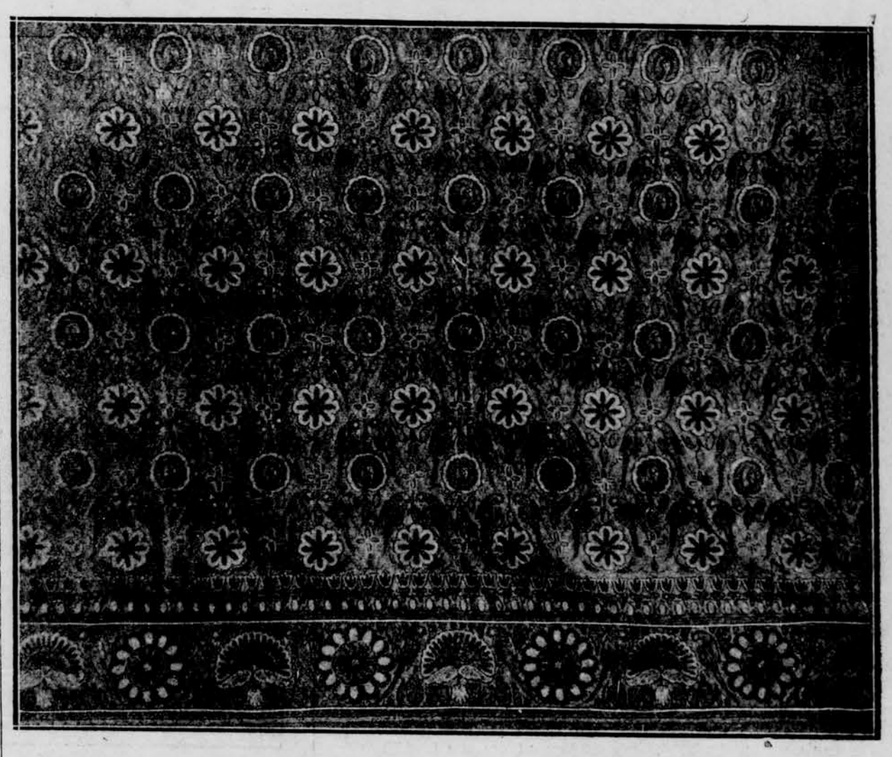
SWADESHI BAZAR'S SCOPE.

The Swadeshi Bazar, as I understand, is thus not a direct responsibility of the Congress in the same sense as the Khaddar exhibition is. That being so, it is, I believe, not altogether advisable to include, as it is proposed to include, a "Fine Art" section in the Swadeshi Bazar. It will not be right from any point of view.

THE TRULY EDUCATIVE TASKS.

But it would be both interesting and educative if the organisers of the Swadeshi Bazar restricted their effort to illustrating as the Universal Arts Circle wisely suggests, the artistic distinction and value of small-scale national industries. That is a task that has been kept for perpetual postponement, the task of proving not less the economic than the cultural value of art, the task of showing the inalienable combination between industry and art, the task that Europe learnt from India, the task that India must now reclaim from Europe.

ART HOME-CRAFTS



One of the specimens of beautiful textiles to be shown at the Bhagini Samaj's Exhibition of Arts and Crafts.

Festival Of The Arts To Counteract Depression

An "Olympic Games of the Arts," open to anyone who can write poetry, sing, paint, dance, play a musical instrument, bind books, weave rugs, or write plays.

The official title of the tournament is the "South California Competitive Festival of the Arts."

It was a competition such as this that gave John McCormack his first chance of fame. He won a prize at the Irish National Festival in 1903, was promptly engaged at £10 a week for the St. Louis Exhibition and soon became famous.

The movement is designed as a sort of cultural renaissance to counteract such ill effects as the depression may have had on art and to give opportunity for recognition of talent that might otherwise go unnoticed.

Chitralekhas Of New India

Plan Of The Exhibition

(By Shrimati Hansa Mehta)

In my last article I wrote about the object for which the All-India Women's Arts And Crafts Exhibition is organised, viz., to introduce to the public in general the women who are working in the various branches of art and secondly to find out the posibilities of making art a career in life for women In this article I shall deal with the plan of the exhibition.

Four Sections.

The Exhibition is to be divided into four sections. The first section will contain pictures i.e., pictures in oils or water colours, pictures in black and white (including pen and ink); pastels and silhouettes This section will also contain the Rangoli drawing preferably of geometrical designs. The second section will contain photography as pictorial art. The third section will contain sculpture. And the fourth section will contain exhibits of various crafts including needle work, sewing, embroidery knitting, crochet work, painting on wood glass, silks, etc., leather embossing and colouring, ivory carving, enamelling on gold and silver and cane work.

Rules have been framed for the guidance of the exhibitor which can be obtained from the Secretaries, Arts and Crafts Exhibition C/o Bhagini Samaj, Bhatwadi, Bombay (4)

Swadeshi Preferred.

One of the rules laid down is, that as far as possible the materials to be used shall be Swadeshi. This rule will be strictly applied to the exhibits that come under the heading of embroidery and needle work as the materials to be used in them can be easily obtained in the country.

With regard to section one, however, the rule will have to be relaxed as the materials required colours, special papers, etc., are not yet manufactured in this country. In days not every remote when painting was a thriving art in India all these materials were of local make The artists themselves prepared their own pigments and colours. The very fact that these colours have not faded after a lapse of so many yaers shows the knowledge and skill of of artist in making them. Even the paper used by the artist was of local make with the exception of Irani or Isphani paper used by some artists. During the Moghul period India manufactured several kinds of paper. It will not be out of place here to mention a few. They were 'harihari' or 'reshmi' some kind of silk paper, 'Daulatabadi,' from Doulatabad 'Sialkoti' form Sialkot and 'Kardey, from Mysore. These papers were prepared from bamboo called 'bansi' paper, from 'tat' or jute known as 'tataha' and from 'tula' or cotton known as 'tulat'. Even the brush or kalam was made from the hair of various animals, goat, camel, squirrel and mongoose. The chief characteristics of old Indian paintings are softness of lines, minuteness of details and softness of colouring however vivid. It would require very fine brushes to bring about these qualities. It is said that brushes made from soft down of squirrels were used by these great artists

Art Is Not Copying.

Another rule requires that the picture to be sent by the exhibitor shall be original. It is a sad commentary on the modern artists if such a rule has to be laid down and yet it is a sad fact that originality in conception, colouring or design has been attained by very few of our modern artists. Art is not blind copying. Copying requires only skill in technique. True art, on the other hand is an expression of the artist's own emotions. It does not necessarily require an elaborate theme. Given a simple branch of a tree with birds perching on it and a Chinese or a Japanese artist will produce a most beautiful picture out of it The exhibitors, therefore, need not be afraid to choose even the simplest subjects. Their artistic skill will be in the interpretation of their beauty.

As layman I have no business to say what should be and what sould not be and yet I would like to develop this subject in my next article. My observations are to be taken not by way of any criticism but simply as just indicative of what a non-artist like me would expect from the Chitralekhas of New India.

KEEP THE OLD SONGS ALIVE

American Society Of Composers, Authors And Publishers

It seems that there were two Bucks, Frank and Gene. Frank is the one who sleeps with pythons; Gene is the one who paraphrases an ancient phrase to read: "I care not who writes the nation's songs, so long as I can get the boys some money for it."

Gene Buck is the Detroit young man who came to New York as the late Ziegfeld's master aide, and now that Ziegfeld's enterprises are theatrical history, remains to see to it that the men who write songs get their royalties and the men and women and children who listen to those songs do so with the least possible expense. Radio, for example, is no expense at all, save for new tubes now and then and what little house-current is required to operate the instruments. Some one else pays the money which makes it possible to hear radio music without cost, and that some one else is the man Gene Buck had a hard time getting to—and a harder time, once he got to him, prying open his purse.

Actually, Buck isn't the man, Victor Herbert, an annoyed Victor Herbert, was the man. Herbert was annoyed because Broadway restaurants played Broadway song-hits without permission. So he formed with the assistance of sympathetic and eager tunesmiths, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. The infant society litigated here and there, and after a struggle, got the courts to recognize that a man's song was as much a marketable, personal property as a man's short-story, or a man's automobile patent.

FIGHTS FOR COPYRIGHT.

Years later when Buck came along to take the issues before Congress, before the Supreme of the United States, and before, even, certain Presidents in the White House altho the latter in a most informal unofficial way, he used as a clinching argument for protection of song-writers just such a homely trick. Buck would hold aloft before the startled lawmakers a cheap plain rough-hewn kitchen chair: there, he would say in effect, is a plain, cheap rough-hewn kitchen chair and legislators spend thousands of dollars a year protecting the man who made it

Legislatures protect him with laws, with tariffs, with design copyrights and half a hundred other defenses against theft and borrowing. He works with his his hands. Why can't legislators —why won't they—see that the results from a man who works with his brain are just as precious, just as subject to protection? Eventually, they did see it.

Radio and talking motion-pictures arriving one on the heels of the other were the greatest problems ever laid in Buck's lap. He saw that radio, hammering away night after night at the same song, would kill its popularity in a week. He set up a daily licensing bureau of the offices of ASCAP Every day the radio stations make application for permission to play certain songs. Secretaries go over the applications and either approve or reject. If they reject, radio stations simply don't play that song. They tried it once or twice, just to be defiant, and the results were very mortifying indeed, for the radio stations.

Now the stations play copyrighted songs with ASCAP'S permission, or they don't play them at all. Also—this is what listeners get free—they pay. So do hotels for their orchestras, so do motion-picture theaters at so much a seat annually, so do show-boats, ocean liners, night-clubs, restaurants, and other place where public orchestras play the new—or old—music. They pay fixed sums by the year and those fixed sums by the year bring in many, many formerly non-existent dollars to the composers.

Roughly, nearly dol. 1,780,000 is the income to ASCAP. One metropolitan radio station alone pays in almost dol. 40,000 a year in fees. Speaking of hotels, many remember when hotels proudly announced a radio in every room. Well, they rued that. Because ASCAP went into court and got a ruling that each hotel must pay a fixed fee annually for each and every radio instrument in the building whether it is one or 1,001.

SONG-WRITERS CLASSIFIED.

Half of the almost dol. 2,000,000 a year income goes to members who are publishers, the other half to the boys who write the songs. Buck saw that it would entail headaching quantities of clerical labour to check the number of times in a year each composer's music was played in this vast country and its possessions, so he invented groups. He named a classification board within the society, and once yearly, this board meets to reallocate the writers in the A B or C, or one, two and three groups A Berlin or a Gerswin is in the A group and will stay there A C writer who manufactures one amazing song-hit after another, each sweeping the country, the radio the dance orchestras and the people whistling in their showers in the morning, moves up to B and ultimately to A.

A writer gets a fixed sum every three months, according to his grouping. One hit won't budge him an inch He has to have a succession of them—and then keep right on having a succession If he slips as a composer he slips back to a lower group. Only one man stays where he is—in A Group—and he'll stay there until he dies, altho he scarcely ever writes a tune and hasn't had a real smacking hit since "Over There". That would be George M. Cohan. His long years of hit-writing and his services to the society make him a Grade A boy in the A Group, forever.

Alongside of Cohan, as an everlasting A Group writer is Harry von Tilzer, altho von Tilzer has not written a song in fifteen years. His "Wait Till the Sun Shines. Nellie," "In the Good Old Summertime," and many, many others earned him the permanent classification.

Fees for motion-picture use of songs are high, but Hollywood welcomes the protection it gets.

And theatrical and motion-picture productions are the only ones now getting announcement credits on the radio A few years ago there was a formula for every song played That was dropped.—"Literary Digest."

"DECCAN SPARKS" STAGES PLAYS

The Deccan Sparks Dramatic Company started by Mr. K. S. Thakaray of the "Prabodhan" fame visited Parner and staged three plays including "Khara Brahmin," a play which caused a great furore at Poona recently. Mr. Thakaray has secured the services of able actors and they make a good impression. On Friday last the "Deccan Sparks" staged their historical prose drama "Kalacha Kal" (written by Mr. Thakaray himself) in aid of the "Parner Vachanalaya" before a large and representative audience. Inspite of the inclement weather, the theatre was packed to its utmost capacity. At the end of the third act, Mr. T. A. Karkhanis, a local pleader, thanked heartily the "Deccan Sparks" on behalf of the Library. Mr. Thakaray spoke for a short while on the ideals and achievements of the "Deccan Sparks".

Mr. Thakaray in his stay here exchanged thoughts with many an educated person and removed the cobwebs of misunderstandings about him and his work.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Why does a red-headed girl always marry a quiet fellow?"

"She doesn't. He just gets that way."

* * * *

Visitor: Who was that gentleman?

Host: Ah, that's a great man! He's one of the 10,000 foremost writers of our day.

* * * *

Grey: "Why should I lend you five dollars?"

White. "Because I didn't ask for ten dollars. Have you no sense of gratitude?"

* * * *

"Gosh—don't take it so hard, Ethel. There are other fish in the sea!"

"Yes, but, oh—Dot—he could blow such beautiful smoke rings!"

* * * *

Then there was the Ontario man who returned from a motoring tour of Quebec and told the folks at home that there were a lot of schools in the old province run by a man named E. Cole.

* * * *

A curious little boy was watching a car being loaded at the station and later inquired. "Why do they call it a shipment when it goes in a car and a cargo when it goes in a ship?"

* * * *

"Have you ever heard that joke about the Egyptian who showed some tourists two skulls of Cleopatra—one as a girl and one as a woman?" he said to his wife.

"No, let's hear it," she replied.

* * * *

Teacher was giving a lesson on the weather idiosyncracises of March. "What is it," she asked, "that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb?"

And little Julia, in the back row, replied: "Father."

* * * *

"Nothing wrong at all," whispered the doctor reassuringly, "but I'm sending her some make-believe medicine."

"Oh thanks," replied the anxious husband, "and how about—er—a make believe bill, doctor?"

* * * *

A countryman called upon a lawyer, and stated his case, in which he wished to employ him. The lawyer asked the man if he had made a true statement. "Yes, sir," he was answered, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth and leave it to you to put in the lies where they are needed."

"When I was twenty my ambition was to save the world."

"And now?"

"Now I'm satisfied if I can save a small part of my salary."

* * * *

"So your wife has gone to Palm Beach for her health. What did she have?"

"Eight hundred dollars her father gave her."

* * * *

"I divide my debts into ordinary, urgent and very urgent."

"A good idea. What then?"

"Nothing more. That's all I can do."

* * * *

In the olden days when young men had ambition, they liked to have several irons in the fire; but the young men of to-day prefer them in a golf-bag.

* * * *

He: "I want a couple of pillow cases."

Clerk: "What size?"

He: "I'm not sure, but I wear a size seven hat."

* * * *

Photographer (to woman sitter): "Look pleasant, please!"

Sitter. "I get the idea."

Photographer (click, click): "Now you can resume your natural expression."

* * * *

Plumber: "And none of your lip about me forgettin' things. I've got my mate and my tools, and—"

Maid: "Then take 'em to the houses."

* * * *

Little Girl (after being "checked" to the point of exasperation at the tea-table): "Mother, I do wonder truly how daddy has been able to put up with you so long."

* * * *

Farmer: An' how's Lawyer Jones doin', doctor?

Doctor: Poor fellow, he's lying at death's door.

Farmer—That's grit for ye; at death's door, an' still lying.

* * * *

"Last week a grain of sand got into my wife's eye and she had to go to a doctor. It cost me three dollars."

"That's nothing. Last week a fur coat got in my wife's eye and it cost me three hundred."

* * * *

Talkative Lady: "A big man like you might be better occupied than in cruelly catching little fish."

Angler: "Perhap's you're right. But if this fish had kept his mouth shut, he wouln't be here."

RADIO ECHOES PUZZLE SCIENTISTS

THE POPE'S FOOTBALL TEAM

By special consent of the Pope, members of his historic Swiss Guard have formed a football team. His Holiness has also sanctioned the laying out of a pitch adjacent to the Vatican itself and the team is now playing regularly. Photo shows the eleven members of the Pope's football team in their uniform as members of the Swiss Guard.

World-Wide Investigation Seeks To Unravel Mystery Of Strange Repetition Of Signals

A world-wide "trap" is being set by scientists in an organized effort to solve the mystery of long-delayed radio echoes. Just as an echo resounds from some natural sounding board such as a cliff or gorge, so these ethereal reiterations register several seconds after the direct signal is heard. Lapses between the signal and the echo have been sufficiently long in several instances to lead radio experts to estimate that the secondary waves came from beyond the orbit of the moon, writes Mr. O. E. Dunlop (Jr.) in the "New York Times."

Science is anxious to clear up the mystery or to find some way to overcome the reverberations, because in television these freak antics are more annoying than in wireless. In television the echo becomes "a ghost." After the main image flashes on the screen faint duplicates or "sprites" of the same figure appear a second or two later.

MARCONI MADE OBSERVATIONS.

Senatore Guglielmo Marconi on his visit to New York last Autumn told of intercepting round-the-world echoes. He said he had observed at least seven echoes on the globe-girdling short waves. It will be recalled that radio waves travel around the earth seven and one-half times in a second, at the speed of sunlight, so that only fractions of seconds separate the primary signal and the echoes. Marconi explained that he had recognized short words such as "no" after they had sped around the earthly sphere more than once. It is difficult, however, to understand longer words after two globe-girdling flights, because the echo is back at the point of origin before the last syllable of a long word is uttered.

The phenominon of these round-the-world echoes is not as puzzling as those that come back from interstellar space. What reflects them? That is the question. The elusive signals apparently penetrate the Heaviside surface or "radio mirror" at high altitudes or, finding a hole in it, escape into outer space, only to be reflected back to the earth.

WHERE TO TUNE FOR ECHOES.

Dr. J. H. Dellinger of the Bureau of Standards is in charge of the investigations now being conducted in this country in co-operation with European observers. Short-wave set owners, especially those who understand the wireless code, have been invited to cavesdrop on special signals being broadcast from England and Switzerland.

Station GSB, Daventry, England, transmits a 1,000-cycle note on the 9,510-kilocycle channel Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3-25 to 3-55 a.m., Eastern standard time.

Station HBL, the League of Nations transmitter at Geneva, broadcasts on 6,675 kilocycles Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 6-30 a.m., Eastern standard time.

The signals from these powerful transmitters consist of a five-minute tuning period followed by the wireless alphabet, each letter spaced by a one-minute interval. The trick in "trapping" one of the elusive echoes is to check the lapse of time between the main signal and the echo. It calls for quick work and a stop-watch; at least, a watch with a second hand.

"Long-delayed echoes are a baffling phenomenon," said Dr. Dellinger. "It has been verified in a few scattered observations by Dutch, British and French engineers. Echoes have been heard from one to thirty seconds after the emitted signal. Not enough is known, however, to determine what causes the echo signals or how they are propagated.

"Listeners in all parts of the world have been enrolled in this endeavour. No technical training is required. More than 10,000 observers have been enrolled in Great Britain. I would be very glad to have any successful reception of long-delay echoes in the United States reported to me, and will relay the information to the British authorities who are co-ordinating the investigation for the world as a whole," said Dr. Dellinger. "Observers should give the identifying letter of the signal observed. They should note the time to the nearest second at which the direct signal was heard, the time to the nearest second at which the echo was heard and estimate the relative intensities of direct signal and the echo."

SEVERAL THEORIES REPORTED.

There are various theories advanced to account for this strange repetition of signals. Dr. Carl Stormer of Oslo University, Norway, who is noted for his observations of wireless echoes, suggests that there are streams of electrons, tiny specks of electricity, lurking thousands of miles from the earth's surface. The radio echoes, according to the Stormer theory, are reflections from the electron stream or "curtain."

Professor Stormer bases his theory upon mathematical calculations in connection with his research of the northern lights. He explained that when electrical particles from the sun, radiating toward the earth, meet the magnetism of the earth, an enormous vacant space is created around the Equator. Through this space the electron particles can never penetrate. But the vacant space grows less toward the Poles permitting the electrical particles to break through manifesting themselves as aurora borealis.

The idea that the retarded signals are caused by interference of the radio waves in the earth's atmosphere has been generally abandoned. It is pointed out that if this theory were true some of the signals would have travelled from twenty-eight to one hundred times around the earth, because from four to fifteen seconds elapse between the first signal and some of the echoes. Encircling the globe one hundred times seems impossible, because in such a prolonged flight the waves would have become so weak as to be imperceptible. Therefore, it is believed the echoes returned from outer space.

There is no "wall" in a material sense that throws the echoes back, according to Professor Stormer. He believes the "wall" is a barrier caused by collision of electrical waves from the sun and the magnetism of the earth. Then, according to his theory, radio waves which escape from the earth's atmosphere and penetrate the upper regions in the lower latitudes strike this "wall" and are echoed to the earth.

"What do you intend to do when you come out of prison?"

"If I tell you, chaplain, promise me you won't let on!"

* * * *

Food-crank: "Did you ever try sleeping on a heavy meal?"

Optimist: "No, I always use a bed."

* * * *

"Your husband is sulking again. What's wrong this time?"

"Oh, it's just because I used his silly old tennis racket to strain the patatoes."

* * * *

Caller. "Your husband has changed so that I didn't recognize him."

Mrs. D.: "It isn't that; I've changed husbands."

* * * *

He: "I've just been reading some statistics. Do you know that every time my watch ticks a man dies"

She: "For goodness sake, let it run down."

* * * *

Wife (to seasick husband) "Look, John, over there. Such a big ship!"

Husband: I don't want to see any ships. Call me when you see a bus."

* * * *

"That's a good idea, mum," said the maid, "having soda and water in them bottles with the squirts. I've done the kitchen in no time, and there's still a bottle left."

"You are busy?

"Yes, I have just chosen the stuff for my wedding dress—I am getting married in a fortnight."

"Really? I hope you have made a good choice."

"Yes, wife charmeuse, 29 shillings and 11 pence a yard."

* * * *

Youth: I've come to a conclusion.

Girl Friend (excitedly): What is it?

Youth: I realized to-day that I have been a bachelor for years. and—

Girl Friend: Oh, Jack, this is—

Youth: And I decided I'd had a very good time and that I'd keep it up.

* * * *

"Yes," said a sad-eyed man, "I married the widow of a man who was hanged, and I thought that in the circumstances there would be no comparisons with the late lamented. But I was mistaken?"

"Did she praise him just the same?"

"Well, not exactly, but we hadn't been married a week before she declared that hanging was too good for me."

* * * *

The stationmaster was very keen that his men should be the smartest on the line in appearance, and so it worried him to notice that old Fergus, one of the porters, was growing very slovenly in his dress.

'Fergus," he asked one day, "why is it that your shirt always looks dirty nowadays?"

"It's me wife's fault," replied the porter. "She's got work now, and it keeps her too busy to see to my needs."

"What kind of work does she do?" inquired the stationmaster.

"She takes in washing, sorr," said Fergus.

* * * *

The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the finishing touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife entered the studio.

"My dear," said he, "I have just completed my landscape and I should like you to suggest a title for it."

The good lady took a long look at it and then murmured: "Why not call it Home."

"But why Home," said her husband.

"Because there's no place like it," she replied.

* * * *

A publisher had been sending a salesman around the smaller schools with some history books. One headmaster of an obscure academy refused even to inspect the specimens.

"But we are offering them at reduced prices," said the salesman.

"I don' care," replied the headmaster.

"And they are new books with all the latest inofrmation on their subject."

"New books, are they?" said the headmaster. "Then I certainly do not want them. New books only confuse the issue."

Boss: "My wife heard that I took you out to dinner the other evening."

Secretary: "Well, what does that make me?"

Boss: "That makes you my former secretary."

* * * *

Editor. "My boy, your punctuation and grammar are something fierce."

Literary Aspirant: "Then there is no hope for me?"

"Sure there is; try dialect stories."

* * * *

"Now look here, Jennie," said her mistress, "you've hung that picture of the tower of Pisa crooked again. Just look at it!"

"That's just what I say mum" replied Jennie dolefully. "Look at it! The only way to get that tower to hang straight is to hang it crooked."

* * * *

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America.

"And now, boys," he announced, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?"

Up went a hand in the front row.

"Well, Tommy?"

"The porcu!"

* * * *

A schoolmaster asked one of his small boys: "What is a pilgrim?"

The boy looked puzzled, but answered: "A pilgrim is a man, sir."

"But that is a very incomplete answer," protested the teacher. "I am a man, but would you call me a pilgrim?"

"Oh, no, sir," said the confused little boy. "A pilgrim is a good man."

* * * *

"Let me kiss those tears away, sweetheart," he begged tenderly. She fell into his arms and he was very busy for a few minutes. But the tears flowed on.

"Can nothing stop them?" he asked breathlessly.

"No," she murmured, "it's my hay fever, but go on with the treatment."

* * * *

"What are you taking for your dyspepsia?"

"Make me an offer."

* * * *

"Goodness! Have you had another tooth pulled?"

"Yes. I have a regular drawing account at the dentist's."

* * * *

Visitor: "Why do the janitors at this college wear unforms?"

Student: "So we can tell them from the professors."

* * * *

A shopwalker observed a woman attempting to conceal a hat. After watching her movements for some time he went up and touched her politely on the shoulder.

"Excuse me," he said, "but have you bought that hat, madam?"

The woman started.

"Oh"!, she replied, rather taken aback. "I—I was just about to try it on! Do you think it would suit me?"

The shopwalker smiled graciously.

"Yes," he said, "I think madam has the face to carry off that hat."

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Robert Green Ingersoll

A 'Benevolent Agnostic' And Orator Of Matchless Eloquence

(By K. P. Shroff).

Robert Green Ingersoll first saw the light of the day on the 11th of August 1833. He lost his mother when he was only three years old. His father was a clergyman. Young Robert did not receive any college education. He said later on in one of his speeches, "College polishes pebbles and dims diamonds." This was really the opinion of a diamond. At the age of 18 he began to study law and on December 20th 1854 he was called to the bar. With his brother he opened an office at Peoria. In those days in America a lawyer was allowed to practice both the professions—of solicitor and advocate—at the same time. But our Robert did the work of advocacy for he was born for it. He was not slow in carving out a name for himself. He soon became one of the foremost lawyers of the State. His clientele swelled and fat and fabulous fees were paid ungrudgingly for his services. So great was his forensic ability that in less than ten years he became the attorney-general for the State of Illinois. Soon he become the leading lawyer not only of the State of Illinois but of the whole of America. With his brilliant advocacy, with his matchless eloquence, with his powerful argumentative ability he saved many an innocent victim from the gallows.

In 1860 he contested the seat for the governorship of the State. He was defeated on account of his religious views. It is said if Ingersoll would have shown his willingness to give up his religious views he would have been elected governor of the State. But Ingersoll refused to do that. When some of his friends asked him to do that he became very angry and said, "my religious belief is my own; It belongs to me, not to the State of Illinois. I would not smother one sentiment of my heart to be the emperor of the round globe.' All honour to the utterer of these noble and courageous words It shows what tremendous moral courage he had.

AS AN ORATOR.

To the world at large Ingersoll is known not for his extraordinary forensic ability but for his exceptional oratorical power. He was an orator in the true sense of the the word. His biographers are unanimous in acclaiming him as the greatest orator of his time. By his magnificent oration "he made people cry in sympathy, laugh in disdain and thrill with enthusiasm for a cause." His speeches and writings stand like a giant among the greatest speakers and writers of the world. His works will last as long as English language will last on the face of this gobe. Like Shakespeare it is doubtful whether there will be like him another man to possess his brillancy of language and profoundity of thought. He stood and still stands at the very head of American thinkers. He was certainly the most prolific writer of the entire world at the time of his death. As an orator he is ranked by many, superior to the mighty ones of ancient Greece and Rome. It is common belief among many an intellectual of the world that he was greater than Demosthenes, Cicero or Pericles. He not only wrote and spoke beautiful English but "his English glittered like pearls and diamonds."

Two or three quotations from his speeches would not be out of place here. Once Ingersoll described, in one of his orations, the feelings that came to him when he visited the tomb of Napoleon. He reviewed Napoleon's achievements, just as an historian does, and then said, "and I said I would rather have been a French farmer and wore wooden shoes, I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing before the door and the grapes growing purple in the kisses of the Autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant with my living wife by my side, knitting as the day died out of the sky, with children upon my knees and their arms about me. I would rather be that man and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great."

Noble and eloquent these words are but they reveal the inborn and innate hatred Ingersoll had against all sorts of violence, especially war. The following passage which occurs in one of Ingersoll's lectures 'What must we do to be saved' which I think is an unsurpassed piece of eloquence in English language

"And suppose, after all, that death does end all. Next to eternal joy, next to being ever with those we love and those who have loved us, next to that is to be wrapped in the dreamless drapery of eternal peace. Next to eternal life is eternal sleep. Upon the shadowy shore of death the sea of trouble casts no waves. Eyes that have been curtained by everlasting dark will never know again the burning touch of tears. Lips touched by eternal silence will never speak again the broken words of grief. Hearts of dust do not break. The dead do not weep. Within the tomb no veiled and weeping sorrow sits and in the rayless gloom is crouched no shuddering fear. I had rather think of those I have loved and lost as having returned to earth, as having become a part of the elemental wealth of the world—I would rather think of them as unconscious dust, and would rather dream of them as gurgling in the streams, floating in the clouds—I would rather think of them as the lost visions of a forgotten night than to have ever the faintest fear that their naked souls have been clutched by an orthodox God, and will leave my dead where nature leaves them. Whatever flower of hope springs up in my heart I will cherish; I will give it breath of sigsh and rain of tears. But I cannot believe that there is any being in this universe who has created a human soul for eternal pain. I would rather that every god would destroy himself; I would rather that we all should go to eternal chaos, to black and starless night, than that just one soul should suffer eternal agony."

FUNERAL ORATION

Such soul-stirring and thought provoking passages one comes across often in Ingersoll's lectures. If I were to quote all such passages I think I would fill many pages of this paper. But still there is one more passage the temptation of quoting which I find difficult to resist. Once Ingersoll was present at the burial of a little child. He was asked to speak a few words by his friends. At first Ingersoll refused, but when he was told that the father of the child wanted him to speak, he uttered a few impresssive and eloquent words. "Every cradle asks us 'Whence' and every coffin 'whither'! The poor barbarian weeping above his dead, can answer these questions just as the robed priest of the most authentic creed. The tearful ignorance of the one is as consoling as the learned and unmeaning words of the other. No man standing where the horizon of a life has touched a grave has any right to prophecy a future filled with pain and tears—they who stand with breaking hearts around the little grave need have no fear. The larger and the nobler faith in all that is, and is to be, tells us that death even at its worst, is only perfect rest. We know that through common wants of life—the needs and duties of each hour their grief will lessen day by day, until at last this grave will be to them a place of rest and peace—almost of joy. There is for them this consolation. The dead do not suffer. If they live again, their lives will surely be as good as ours. We have no fear. We are children of the same mother and the same faith awaits us all. We, too, have our religion, and it is this: Help for living, hope for the dead."

HIS AGNOSTICISM

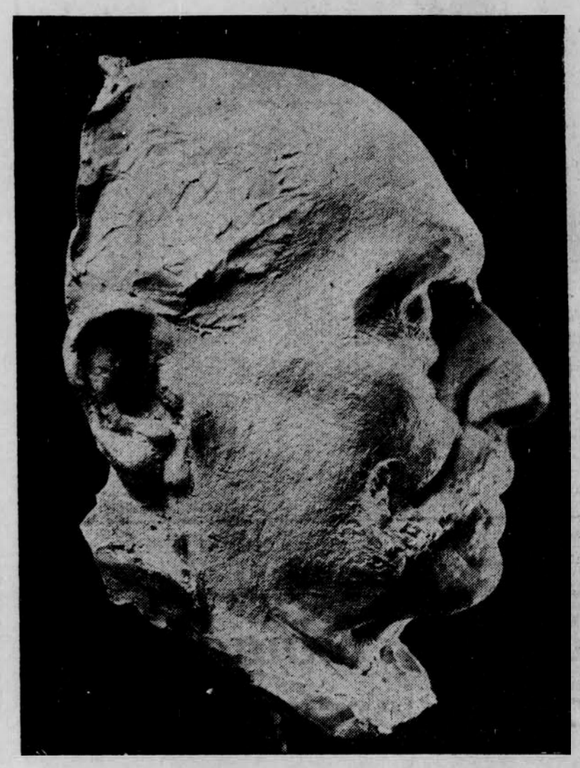
Ingersoll's religious temperament was agnostic. He never said that there is a God. But he merely said that there may be god or may not be but as far as our understanding is concerned it is difficult for it to comprehend Him. His agnosticism leaned more towards atheism than monotheism. Like Voltaire his greatest service to humanity was the death-stab he gave to the superstition of his time. That most ghastly of all superstition, the belief in an everlasting hell of physical plan, roused him almost to fury; he had fancy enough to realise what it meant. A god he did not believe in but on the assumption that God exists, he took infinite trouble to clear his reputation from the discredit of infinite cruelty. He hated the creed and not the the holders of the creed. He said repeatedly,' "I do not war against men. I war against certain doctrines that I believe to be wrong. But I give to every other human being every right that I claim for myself." Inveterate enemy as he was of Bible on account of its certain ghastly doctrines, he attacked it persistently and unceasingly. He was the torch-bearer of rationalism in Europe, in the 19th century. His creed, like Voltaine's was the creed of humanity, of good and generous deeds. He once summed up his creed in the following words. "I believe that happiness is the only good reason the only torch, justice the only worship, humanity the only religion and love the only priest."

AS A MAN

Before I wind up this article I must say a few words about Ingersoll as a man. Ingersoll was a clear-minded, candid, honest, brave and loving man. He was generous to the poor. He can be righly called a 'benevolent agnostic.' He was a charitably-disposed person and used to give away a quarter of his income in charity. As a father and a husband he was both kind and loving. He was the greatest champion of marriage and defended this institution with all the eloquence at his command. I think perhaps none has expressed so beautiful sentiments about home and love of wife and children as Ingersoll. To give only one instance from his oration.

"If upon this earth we ever have a glimpse of heaven, it is when we pass a home in winter at night, and, through the windows, the curtains drawn aside, we see the family about, the pleasant hearth———I never passed such a house without feeling that I had received benediction———and do you know, it is a splendid thing to think that the woman you really love will never grow old to you. Through the wrinkles of time, through the marks of years, if you really love her, you will always see the face you loved and won". Really we cannot afford to forget Ingersoll. He will be remembered as long as the last human being is left on the face of this earth.

HINDENBURG'S DEATH MASK



Immidiately after the death of the German President, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, a death mask was taken by Professor Thorak, the famous German sculptor and it is shown here.

INDIAN YOUTH OF TO-DAY

TO ASK HIM TO WALK SLOWLY BECAUSE THERE ARE DISAPPOINTMENTS IN STORE WOULD BE TO DEPRIVE THE LAND OF GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

By RUSTOM VAKEEL.

The optimist you meet on Hornby Road, who advises you to be cheerful and gay, while you are worried with life's thousand worries, is not a bad fellow at all. He has a happy way of striking you on the shoulder, not a sloppy gesture, but a genuine reminder to look the world square in the face. He is a young man, in whom sorrow runs like a hidden stream amidst gay scenes. It is conquered and mastered. He has developed a beautiful physique by Indian and Western gymnastics. He walks like a God, has the smile of youth, has beautiful fervid black eyes, small face, a Khadar clad robust figure. walking the pavements as if the world belongs to him. He may be anywhere in India—an anonymous purveyor of joy, youth, health, fashioned by biology, Gandhi and Time-Spirit, to inherit the world. He may belong to any caste or creed, laughter is in his heart. grace and rhythm in his body. He seems to be everywhere, dominating the situation—not only in Bombay but wherever you travel—belonging to no race or caste or creed, a solacing shape, just Indian.

NEITHER TARZAN NOR APOLLO

There is a mark of victory on his forehead. A few days or months in jail have not disturbed his equanimity, nor the iron bars entered his soul. He is neither Tarzan nor Apollo. He is moulded in more gentle land, obviously for some purpose. Historians tell us that the times make the generations suited for the evolution of our race and our friend is made to fill the need. He will never be a Khan Sahib, his spine is straight. He is still in the twenties, his sun has not mellowed him. Being young, he is more an 'Idea' than Ideas. And yet he is not a Nazi. How can he be? He is Indian—too too ancient for such elemental creed. He has inherited, in spite of modern theories to the contrary, a wisdom which seem the One in All. It is looked up in his Sub-conscious, in the way he affirms and denies, in the mild way he contradicts.

Overgrown child, muscular shape, you can meet him not only on the crowded footpaths of cities, not only in committee rooms full of debate and activity, not only on cricket fields and tennis courts, but everywhere, in the village lane where it curves by the well, where bashful flowers hiding under cactus bushes make the spot unforgetable in your memory. You may meet him on Chowpatty or Back Bay, tall, straight figure, while the sun is setting in the West asking you to smile and be gay, because the sun is going to rise the next day. He swims, he rows, he sings, he acts, his beautiful body is not made to be devoured, yet he is ready to dedicate it to his country's cause—no sacrifice is too great for him.

A HATER OF CAN'T

There is firmness in his tread, a wider grasp of things than in those whose hair have grown grey. He is alive. With an eagle eye, with confidence born of faith and muscles, he is on his way to smash cant and hypocrisy. Have we the heart to cool his enthusiasm, we who sit in the midst of disillusions, surrounded by the corpses of innumerable 'Ideas'? He is the ghost of our past, our twenties when the world was a vast material for our Utopian cities. To ask him to walk slowly because there are disappointments in store would be to deprive the land of great opportunities. We do feel sometimes that he rules us the wrong way—the age long difference between youth and age. His keen eyes have seen through us, our extremism, our moderation, our slow pace, our criticism of his boundless enthusiasms.

We all were not like him at his age, "not exactly like him." His vocabulary is different, larger, franker, more sincere, post-war, Gandhiite; his small radio, his morning newspaper have put him in touch with the world. At an age when the Sub-conscious outcrops considerably, he has received wider, stronger, deeper experiences, though the iron of lathi charges—gross and painful injustices—has not entered his soul, it has permeated his being, and though joy is the main motif of his personality, sorrow runs deep and unknown.

How can we tell him that truth has a thousand facets, that life like the sea has a million shades, that some of his enthusiasms may be adolescent hobbies, that his ideals will perish on the marriage day, buried deep under growing "responsibilities?" To quote Omar to damp his mission, or to examine his motives from our charred and extinguished crater, would be a folly. We dare not sermonise. His calves are strong, his torso beautiful to behold, his cerebellum built by biology for his country's needs.

A DIVINE PAIN.

Yet he looks gentle; behind the loud frivolity of assertions of elemental and sometimes crude solutions of modern problems there is love. He stretches out his arms to embrace his brothers, whom religion, prejudice, and political circumstances have separated him from them. He is tuning his ears to the music of his country's tongues, he is beginning to see India in a different light, he is seeing men move in huts, and women light the hearths. He is not discouraged because his brother of other faiths and castes goes the narrow way and refuses the proferred hand; beyond petty squabbles he hears the cry of his country. Hindu, Muslim, Brahmin non—Brahmin are minor episodes in face of a great tragedy.

That pain which is in the heart of every Indian and which has made us a thoughtful race has inspired in him a mission, and strengthened his faith. To play with it or to assuage it by religious dopes or drive it into communal channels is a sacrilege. That pain is the sacred fuel of youth, a holy sacrament. It is a divine pain, its fruit is the liberty of our land.

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STENO HOUSE AGENCY, AMRITSAR.

Children's acrobatic display at the annual social gathering of the Dadar Mahila Samaj held on Sunday last.

"Dagger-play" by members of the Dadar Mahila Samaj at the annual social gathering of the Samaj on Sunday last.

A welcome address was presented to Shrimant Yuvaraj Vikramasinha (centre), President of the State Council, Dewas (Senior) on behalf of the All-Maharashtra Maratha Samaj at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School.

Germany's Greatest Living Poetess

Not Since Days Of Burger And Schiller Have Ballads Been Produced Of Purity Of Form And Patriotic Fervour Like Those Of Ziska Luise Schember

The comprehensive genius of Ziska Luise Schember, Germany's greatest poetess of the present day, who began by composing patriotic poems during the World War, enables her to adopt as her poetic themes both the heroes of antiquity, such as Alexander the Great, Heraclit and Marcus Aurelius and prominent figures in foreign countries, but above all figures taken from German history whose heroes, including Henry IV, Barbarossa, Conrad of Swabia, Thomas Munzer, Luther, Schiller, Bismarck, Hindenburg, and Schlageter, have successfully formed the subjects of her poems, writes the "American Illustrated News". Among the prominent figures in foreign countries mention may be made of Rolf Kraki, Bacon, Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII, Catherine of Russia, and Robespierre. The poetic form principally adopted by the poetess is the ballad, in a completeness and purity of form such as German literature has not known since the days of Burger and Schiller. In this connection it is worthy of note that all her ballads are different in rhythm and metre. Several of her greatest ballads, as for instance the "Narrenballade" and the "Teufelsbraut," are, as regards the demoniacal force of the action and strength of the language, at least equal to Burger's "Leonore," while the great historical material, as for instance the cycle of four ballads dealing with Henry IV, recall the great historical ballads of Schiller and Uhland.

In addition to great historical personages, the poetess has also dealt with many great religious figures, such as Hildegardis von Bingen, Francis of Assisi, Santa Clara, Ignatius Loyola, Luther, and Therese de Lisieux. These religious figures, like the other historical personages, are marked by a heroic view of life and a dramatic power of representation which may be described as unique in German poetry. It is also this heroic view of life which has secured for the poetess, among the numerious poets of

ZISKA LUISE SCHEMBER

the Great War, a permanent place of honour in German literature. Mention must be made above all of her powerfully constructed poem on the Battle of Jutland which has been recited times without number on the anniversary of the battle.

Especially worthy of note is, further, what the poetess herself has said about the creative work and the mission of the poet in her poem "Des Dichters Denken ist ein Ruckerinnern." In short and extraordinarily pregnant lines she has immortalized a number of poets, among them Dante, Camoens, Shakespeare, and Schiller. In addition to this, she has also sung the praises of two great artists, Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, as well as the Augsburg aachitect Elias Holl. Mention must also be made of the two poems in which she has given poetic form to the philosophical views of two great geniuses of antiquity, Heraclit and Marcus Aurelius. Finally attention may be invited to her oriental writings, including the Tibetan "Brahytma," the Indian Ganga, Slujaku legend and nor must we fail to mention her profoundly emotional and finely chiselled lyrics.

Many of Ziska Luise Schember's poems have already been translated into foreign languages, above all into Swedish, English, French and Italian.

When A British King Sued For Divorce

Gunboat Protected Crown Witnesses From Being Lynched By Crowds When George IV Sought Annulment Of Marriage With Queen Caroline

The Queen of Great Britain sued by the King for divorce, the intimate details of her private life paraded in public—it seems incredible.

Yet it happened only last century to Queen Caroline, who died broken-hearted, this week in 1821, writes Mr. C. A. Lyon in the "Sunday Express."

It was probably the most sensational case in British history.

Revolutions threatened. A gunboat protected witnesses.

The King—George IV—spent thousands of pounds on spies who collected his evidence against the Queen, who was then over forty.

Indiscreet, eccentric Caroline was excluded from Court by a husband who hated her so much that when a courier, announcing Napoleon's death, said, "Sire, your Majesty's greatest enemy is dead," George replied, "Is she, by God!"

So Caroline wandered all over the Continent with a handsome Italian servant, Bartolomeo Bergami. He had been a courier. She had had him made a knight and a baron.

The King had them watched. A special commission, comprising a colonel, a K.C., and a solicitor, trailed her and spent £30,000 on their travels.

Then in 1820 the Queen was brought to book before the House of Lords.

As the Queen came down to Westminster by water the banks were crowded by cheering people, who believed her innocent. The ships were decorated with bunting.

Every night she bowed to the crowds from her windows.

The Crown witnesses were nearly lynched.

HER GIPSY HAT.

Her Majesty came to the House of Lords dressed in a gipsy hat with a large bow and ostrich feathers. Her eyebrows were painted and she wore a black Wig.

The lords bowed as she took a seat beside her counsel.

As soon as the first witness appeared the Queen screamed "Traitor!" and rushed from the Chamber like a fury.

Then followed evidence that kept Europe in a frenzy for weeks.

Stories of the Queen living in a tent in the Holy land—in which Bergami was seen in his shirt sleeves. How the fed each other with tender morsels iny pantries. The servant feeding the Queen with a spoon.

How Bergami had been seen to assist the Queen in the bath and had called for more hot water.

They were seen kissing.

Had the Queen really sat on his bed with her arm round his neck?

The landlord of an hotel at Trieste told what he had seen through the keyhole. The Queen addressing Bergami as "My heart," and presenting him with a picture of herself daringly dressed.

The lovers caught kissing by servants.

The great Brougham's speech for the Queen's defence was sublime. A peer rushed from the House in tears.

At last it was feared by the Cabinet that if the Queen were found guilty a revolution would follow. Two and a half months after it started it was announced that the proceedings would stop.

The scenes that followed have only since been equalled on Armistice night 1918. Every town in the country was lit up for three days.

Every carriage in London was taken to spread the glad news in the home counties.

When George said he would not have the Queen in any royal palace a subscription was started to build her a new one.

Caroline was not to live long. George's coronation ceremony followed soon after.

That coronation was the biggest in history, costing £250,000, including £24,000 for the King's own robes, which flunkeys had exhibited to him like mannequins for days before.

Nothing was lacking except the Queen, who was pressing through the crowd outside to try to gain admission, but was refused by orders of the King.

When she died of a broken-heart soon afterwards the King even tried to stop her corpse coming through London and there was a riot involving two deaths round the royal funeral procession between the military and sympathetic crowds.

TRICKS OF WAR-TIME ESPIONAGE

Saboteur Is Spy To Be Dreaded Most

Those intrepid souls, the secret agents, who, either for pay or because of patriotic fervor, have been willing to risk facing a firing squad by endeavouring to glean secrets of the enemy's activities, will be up to new tricks in any future clash of nations. It is reasonable to presume that these artful men and women will then shoulder even greater responsibilities than they did during the World War, writes Mr Mordaunt Hall in the "New York Times." In his book, "Spies and the Next War," Richard Wilmer Rowan points to the fact that in less than two years 600 persons have been arrested as spies in European countries and that more than half of these suspects were tried and condemned, usually in camera.

In discussing the possible activities of espions and counter espions, the author refers to the formidable weapons which are now available even to the unwelcome sly aliens, and he emphasizes the potentiality of the saboteur. Mr. Rowan goes on to say that had the World War lasted until the Spring of 1919, American chemical genius would have manifested itself in Professer Lewis's gas, known as Lewisite, three drops of which are enough to kill a man if they came in contact with his skin, and that the range of proposed bombs with Lewisite was expected to be so deadly that they would slaughter "every person in the open within from 600 to 800 meters of the explosion spot."

He also declares that only the sudden collapse of the Central Powers in 1918 and the merest chance disclosure prevented secret agents from spreading a deadly epidemic through France and Italy. If at that time one nation resorted to fountain pens to spread cholera and other bacteria cultures in enemy lands, it may be assumed that further shocking devices will be employed in the future. The saboteur will be able to make use of an incendiary bomb about the same weight and appearance of an ordinary lead pencil. The spies of old were gentlemen compared to what they were in the World War and the average felon might be shocked at the crimes secret agents will be instructed to perform during future hostilities.

PAID SPIES

Interesting as this particular part of this volume is, the actual stories of the World War, of male and female spies and their amazing loyalty and courage, transcend it in importance. Here one is not asked to peruse embroidered facts or pieces of sheer fiction, but throbbing accounts of the activities of men and women who were engaged in secret-service work. As is more or less generally known, those who employ the spies are not renowned for their gratitude in many instances, particularly when it comes to paid spies. In fact, the handsome Fraulein Doktor of Germany, who did not hesitate to undertake some of the most dangerous tasks herself, would keep her agents under her thumb by her power to expose the spy, either if he or she were useless or because they were suspected of playing her false.

Although the paid espions often accomplished difficult tasks, nothing they did is as impressivle or as stirring as the cleverness and courage of such women as Alice Dubois Leonie van Houtte and other patriots. Then there is the thrilling experiences of the alluring Maria Sorrel, a blonde Polish girl who was employed by Germany; in fact, she was a professional espion for Germany before the World War. She was hanged, without a trial, at the command of a Russian officer who wished to make a hasty retreat from the on-coming Teutonic hosts.

Mr. Rowan goes into details regarding the ingenious ways wherein the spies in the last war dispatched their information. Not only were the secret-service agents in a foreign land extraordinarily enterprising in their writings, their invisible inks and the manner in which they concealed such fluids, but the counter espions were equally imaginative and always on the alert.

There were also the stencils for placing over an apparently harmless letter. An especially interesting illustration reveals a 1,600 word digest of spy reports written in code underneath a postage stamp. The man who performed this feat for Alice Dubois was Paul Bernard, a mapmaker, and he did it with the aid of a magnifying glass and a fine-pointed calligraphic pen. Tanks with fish in the water were used by some spies to inform others of the destinations of certain individuals.

The arrangements of stamps on a sheet in a collector's volume revealed the types and number of vessels in a fleet; a woman's white petticoat carried a message, but she was caught because she had too much starch; carillon bells were used for signaling, and windmills were even rigged to turn against the wind.

One of the many clever accounts of secret agent work during the World War was the way in which hundreds of men of military age escaped from Belgium during German occupation. Two wagons loaded with hay were employed, one of them containing men under the hay and the other vehicle, which preceded it, containing nothing but its load. The driver of the first vehicle would be halted by the Germans at an expected point and the soldiers would dig their bayonets into the hay. The driver of the second wagon left his seat and when a permit to pass was given for the first wagon, the driver would coolly mount the seat of the second wagon and thus furnish several able-bodied men to the Allies. Think of the courage needed, not only on the part of the driver but also of the men concealed under the hay, who never knew at what instant the vigilence of a German officer might not detect the trick and have bayonets stuck into the wagon in which a score of men were hiding!

GERMAN RIVAL TO LAWRENCE

Under the chapter heading of "Genius of Espionage" the author dilates upon Germany's rival to Colonel Lawrence. This clever erstwhile consul was Wassmuss of Persia, who, with a great deal less gold at his disposal than the British gave Lawrence, accomplished, according to Mr. Rowan, the feat of retaining for his country a substantial share of Near Eastern prestige.

After finishing this book one is apt to look upon the spy as a clever fool. But it is certain that in the next outbreak of war there will be just as many stealthy patriots and others who snoop through keyholes for mercenary reasons as there were in the World War. And, moreover, Mr. Rowan emphasizes that the saboteur is the spy to be dreaded most, for he will concentrate his efforts on spreading disease and blowing up areas in the land to which he is assigned—a pair of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.

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Dragon Fasts Unto Death

One Of Three Giant Lizards In New York zoo Refuses To Eat Most Succulent Edibles And Dies Of Starvation

The death of a dragon has cast gloom over Zoological quarters at New York. Komodo III, one of the three ferocious-looking dragon lizards imported from the Dutch East Indies, refused to take a meal in America and expired after two weeks.

Unlike his two companions, Komodos I and II, which arrived nasty tempered and in the pink of health, Komodo III had been docile and languid ever since he was put aboard ship for the United States. His tail was shrivelled and lifeless, he refused the most succulent lizard edibles and relapsed into a state of progressive emaciation.

When the authorities of the Bronx Zoo, where the lizards were installed, had given him up for lost, he revived their hopes one day by disgorging a number of large bones and three pigs' feet. Highly encouraged and believing that the dragon might only have been suffering from indigestion, the zoo people treated Komodo III to a course of massage. This produced another pig's foot, a few more bones and a ball of bristles.

The bones and other relics were later identified as belonging to a becies of wild swine inhabiting the remote islands whence the lizards were imported.

Rallies and relapses then succeeded each other on the health chart of Komodo III. But one day he rolled over on his back and died.

An autopsy showed that death was due to starvation. The contributing cause was severe intestinal inflammation, coupled with the presence of many unidentified nematodes, or tapeworms.

ZARO AGHA HAS SUCCESSOR

135 Year Old Jew Lives In Saloniki

Following the death of the Turkish supercentenarian Zaro Agha at the age of 165, Saloniki now claims a new championship in longevity for Abraam Ayache, a citizen of the Spanish-speaking Jewish colony, who is said to be 135 years old.

Istanbul's capitalization of Zaro Agha's longevity, which resulted in his trip to the United States under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League, a trip that ended when a New York automobile ran over the aged Turk, will be imitated in Saloniki to the extent of dressing Abraam Ayache in a special uniform and giving him a post of honor at the City Hall, if editorial proposals are carried out.

CAT FEEDS MOUSE

A cat is mothering a mouse at Brusa, in Asia Minor.

The owner of the cat, a Turkish woman, was watching the cat feeding her two kittens in the kitchen one day, when she saw a mouse come out of its hole and nestle beside the kittens.

Now the mouse visits the cat every day at the same hour.

Cat lovers here say they have never heard of a similar occurrence.

BOXING IN LION'S CAGE

Two American boxers, Claude Varner and Tod Morgan, have given a three-minute exhibition of boxing in a lion's cage at a Sydney circus.

The spectacle excited the crowd—but the lions merely yawned.

YOUNG MAN FOR SALE

An unusual advertisement appeared in a Pittsburgh under a caption which read: "Young Man (21) For Sale."

The advertisement, which was in the "employment Wanted" column read as follows:—

"Slave auctions are a thing of the past, but I am offering myself to the highest bidder for one year.

"I have been a gymnasium and swimming instructor, boys' counsellor, recreational director, and I can do office work, write an article, lead a meeting, put on stunt entertainment or pep up a meeting and tell stories."

GOLD BUTTONS FOR NAZI POLICE

General Goering, whose alleged partiality for uniforms is the subject of good-natured joking among the people of Berlin, has issued a decree providing for new uniforms for Prussian police officials.

The uniforms, are to be worn in police offices and on parade grounds, but not in the streets include a white uniform jacket, with buttons of silver or of gold and epaulettes.

ACQUARIUM NECKLACE

The "aquarium necklace"—made of spun glass and coral—is the latest thing for bathing girls in Paris.

Three of the large glass beads are hollow and half filled with water. Tiny rubber fish swan about inside them.

MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS

Improved Methods Of Handling Them Are Of Vital Importance To Public Health In Modern Cities

(By H. V. Yardi, B. Ag., B T.)

Milk is universally known and needs little description. It is generated in the mammary glands of the mamalia. It is a question whether it is directly derived from the blood or by some process in the udder; however it is ascertained that it is a product from the alveoli which at the time of milking collapse and they are nourished by the blood-stream of the animal. It is a mechanical solution of milk-sugar, casein, mineral salts, fat globules in emulsion and enzymes in suspension.

Milk is perfect and complete in essential food elements and nourishes the body completely and also acts as a supreme beverage, creating and maintaining strength It has a wet satisfying delicious flavour that young and old love. It is rich in protein and builds strong sinewy muscles, in addition it has minerals for blood, bone, and nerves and vitamins for health. From early childhood on through life, milk increases vitality and builds up the resisting power of the body and has unique property of making other foods more palatable and agreeable. It is readily digestible, highly nutritious and quickly assimilated. It is invaluable to invalids as it maintains health and restores energy and vigour. It is better in every way to use unadulterated and absolutely pure milk for family use and it should be a part of the daily diet of every one. In the case of the sucking young ones and the infants breast fed, the mother's milk is an unique, natural, almost correctly balanced food suited to its age.

It is very interesting to observe and know the cause of the variation in the ingredients of colustrum and the ordinary milk. Generally in colustrum of a cow the percentages of casein and mineral-matter are 17.6 and 1.5 respectively while ornarily they are 5.2 and .8 respectively. It is easy to account for this variation, in as much as the young-one grows very rapidly for the first few days after its birth: for example, the body weights of young ones of sheep and cow and man are doubled in 15 and 47 and 180 days respectively.

FUNCTIONS OF INGREDICATE.

The value and the functions of the ingredients of milk may briefly be considered here. Casein—an alkaline albuminate can be obtained as a white powder from milk. The high percentage of casein in colustrum builds up the fleshy parts of the rapidly growing body of the young-one. In the case of the ycung it builds up the muscular parts to perfection It also makes up for the used up parts and provides heat-energy to the body. Nitrogenous food is absolutely necessary to the body in the absence of which the body uses its own nitrogenous material to maintain life and thus loses its weight.

Fat in milk consists of glycerol salts of fatty acids. It supplies heat-energy to the body and has a laxative effect on bowels. An equal amount of fat gives out 23 times the heat-energy supplied by other substances like sugar, starch etc. Excess of fat in milk is useless in the case of the young children as it forms soaps with the mineral salts and deprives them of the material of vital importance to them and hence it is advisable to remove the excess of fat from the milk given to the young children.

The ash from milk contains mineral matter. We have seen that colustrum is rich in this material and the alkaline chlorides and calcium phosphotes of it encourage strong growth of bone and the little teeth and aids them through the gums. In general it supplies mineral ingredients to the body and blood and maintains the ionic activity.

Milk sugar or lactose can be obtained as rhombic crystals and is used as medicine and in coating pills. It gives delicately sweet taste to the milk and like other carbohydrates it stands for heat-energy.

VITAMINES

One or more vitamines can be found in milk depending upon the feed given to the animal. Vitamins are essentail for life. and growth and absence of some cause diseases in the body. They are of different kinds and function differently: for example fat soluble A. found in milk, cream and butter. is essential for the growth of young children. Absence of water soluble B. found in unpolished rice, bran, etc., and water soluble C in fruits. green leaves etc cause diseases in the body

We shall now consider some important products of milk and how they can be best obtained. The cream is the butter fat, with little casein, water, etc., separated out from whole milk. This can be done by heating the milk or by keeping it in shallow pans or by means of a separator. In the separator milk at 90 F. is put under a strong centrifugal force and the fat being lighter is brought to the centre while the skim milks is thrown at the periphery. The machines are very acurate and efficient and the loss of fat is only .05 per cent while by the country method it is generally over 1 per cent. A small separator of 100 lbs capacity, with a modern churn, etc., will enable a man to handled 10,000 lbs a milk and 1,000 lbs of butter per day. The separator reduces the bulk of milk for handling and for butter making and the fresh the skim-milk can be sold or used for household purposes, or may be fed to the young stock. The method is most sanitary and economical and the standard quality of the produce and reputation can be kept up.

BUTTER AND GHEE.

Butter is prepared from the ripened cream. The cream is kept for ripening for 24 hours by adding some butter-milk. Butter milk is a natural starter and contains the lactic acid bacteria as well as other undesired bacteria, that work side by side. Under unfavourable conditions of temperature etc. the undesired bacteria develop and we at times find stringlike things in the ripened cream or curds. An artificial starter can be had, which contains only the isolated culture of lactic acid bacteria that can ripen the milk or cream so well as to get the product of the best quality and yield. The properly ripened cream looks glossy and has mild acid flavour and the acidity is between .35 to .5 per cent. The properly ripened cream should be churned in a clean modern churn, at 55F in summer and at 60F in winter, to get good yield and fine butter. After adding the break-water, the butter-milk is drained off, the butter is washed, salted and worked to a desired standard and stored in a cool place. The butter being well prepared, can be handled and transported without spoiling its standard and quality. Butter should be hard and much of it depends upon the feed given to the animals. Olein fat tends to make the butter soft and to hold more moisture and casein, than desired and the effect is that is soes rancid very readily. Cotton-seed bran, etc tend to decrease the olein fat in butter and tend to produce fine hard butter, of good keeping quality of rich creamy flavour. A good sample of butter should not contain more than 14 per cent of water and 12 per cent of casein.

Ghee is used on a very large scale in India. Unsalted butter is heated on slow flame and then on high to 212F, and filtered. Heating evaporates the moisture and causes, flocculation of curds, which can be strained. It is the principal product from milk and it should be prepared very economically to meet the demands, when milk is getting so scarce, which to some extent can be done by the use of the improved methods such as mentioned above. Butter and ghee can be adulterated with vegeable-ghee and animal-fat. It can be detected by the buttero-refractometer, which gives 40 as the reading of the genuine butter-fat, so that the adulteration can be found and checked.

Cheese is prepared by the action of rennet on whole milk. Rennet, from calf's stomach, separates out casein and butter as curds and leaves the milk sugar and salts in solution as whey.

PROBLEM OF PRESERVATION.

The question of preservation of milk and its products is a very important one in-as-much as, they form a very good media for the bacterias to live and to multiply freely under favourable conditions of temperature etc. i. e., 70F to 90F. Normally milk contains one thousand of them per c. c. These are ultramicroscopic, unicellular rod-like or sphirical living organisms. One dot may represent 800,000 of these organisms. They multiply by fission by millions per second. Under 70F. they can live but scarcely multiply and above 150F. they are killed except the spores which can be destroyed at 248F. for 30 minutes. High bacterial count must be prevented to keep the milk and the products of milk free from undesired effect caused by the decomposition of the ingredients of milk. So it is clear that milk and its products must be kept in very clean utensils and in cool place or in refrigerators. The utensils must be washed scrupulously clean and steamed and dried in the sun, for the unclean and the moist utensils develop bacteria which may prove harmful. Milk should be strained and special attention should be paid that it remains free from other odours and temperature conditions should also scrupulously be attended to and should be kept under conditions which ensure its perfect preservation and milk is safe when pasteurised and gets no contamination of bacteria through air, animal, hand of the milker, water, utensils and flies. The use of the method of Pasteur known as pasteurisation, preserves the milk well. Pasteurisation means heating of milk to certain definite temperature and time and suddenly cooling it, the object being to kill all pathogenic bacteria. There are two popular methods, one of which is the hold-over and the other is the flash method. In the first system milk is heated by steam pipes for 30 minutes to 145F, and in the second generally by means of steam-jacket to 160F. for one minute. It is then immediately cooled to 60F. by the brine water or by the ammonia gas under pressure. The cream line of pasteurised milk is not disturbed and the harmful bacillus like that of typhoid, tuberculosis and dysentery etc. at times found in milk, are killed and the keeping quality is improved.

ADULTERATION

Milk can be adulterated with water, starch, arrowroot etc. and a lactometer is only an approximate indicator to test the quality of milk. Fat which is lighter than water, may be removed and water may be added without disturbing the specific gravity of milk i. e., the lactometer reading. Generally milk is adulterated with water and samples can be found in which up to 70 per cent of water is added. The keeping quality of the milk bought in bazar is very poor. Some samples go bad even within an hour and some remain good for 12 to 18 hours while good milk can be kept un-spoiled for 24 to 36 hours. About 57 per cent of the milk consumed in a city, is quite good and about 35 per cent is almost good, but 8 to 10 per cent is dirty. Here on an average a man can get 2.5 to 3.5 ounces of milk per day which is quite an insufficient quantity, and it is doubtless that milk and its products are very essential to human life suppying an abundance of health giving nourishment. No other food is so cheap in cost and so economical in use and hence, we must get these things in hygienical condition and in adequately sufficient quantity.

From what is said above, we can see the necessity to resort to the improved methods of handling milk and its products. There are two outstanding reasons, that are evident and of vital importance. Firstly it is economical and secondly it is hygienical and progress in this direction will do immense good to public health and shall reduce the infant mortality.

KING BORIS FRATERNISES WITH STUDENTS

King Boris of Bulgaria opened a new convalescent and holiday home for students at the foot of the Stara Mountains. He mixed freely with the students. Photo shows King Boris (centre, white uniform) with some of the students after opening the home.

World of Science

Chemist Suggests Way To Prevent War

Stop Traffic In Rare Metals Necessary For Munitions Manufacture

With about twelve gases that will either kill or incapacitate, and with shells loaded with explosives that will blast a hole thirty feet deep, it is evident enough that modern warfare is essentially chemical in its nature Yet, differing with the statesmen who compose international conventions designed to preserve the peace, it is not gases or explosives or other diabolical ingenuities that Professor Ward V. Evans of North-western University would abolish in preventing war. Control a handful of rare but indispensable metals—such is his formula.

In a paper written for the American Chemical Society Professor Evans points out that both modern civilization and war as we know them are impossible without such metals as chromium, canadium, manganese and nickel. Without these we would have to go back to bows and arrows to fight and conquer.

WHAT THE WAR SHOWED.

To make his point clear Professor Evans tells what happened during the World War. Great Britain had obtained her tungsten from South Burma—her own possession. The metal is needed for high-speed tools by which nearly all steel cutting is done. Germany refined the ore and sent it to England. At the outbreak of the war Great Britain cut off the supply of tungsten from Germany. Whereupon Germany substituted molybdenum, bought at a high price from Norway. The British checkmated this move by cornering the available supply of the metal. Nickel steel will also cut well. So Geamany turned to nickel, which came from Canada, was bought by Norway and sold by her to Central Europe. Many a British soldier was killed by munitions made with the aid of Canada's nickel.

The lesson is obvious. Stop the traffic in rare metals so necessary in modern industry and war is impossible—at least on the scale on which it was waged fom 1914 to 1918.

Professor Evans is too sensible not to weigh the psychological factor. There must be a desire for international peace in the first place. If that is assured, the next step is a survey of the world's mineral wealth and its relation to the charking industrial picture.—"New York Times."

HIGH-SPEED CAMERA

120,000 Photographs Per Minute By New Process

That the kinematograph has other uses than the provision of mere amusement is now generally recognized. There has recently been a demonstration of a high-speed camera which should have many scientific and industrial applications, since it is capable of taking over 2,000 pictures per second. Moreover, the actual time which any part of the event occupies can be seen in the projected picture, since an eletrical clock is photographed simultaneously with the phenomenon and an image of it appears on each picture.

In practice, excellent pictures have been secured at speeds up to 2,000 frames per second, and when projected at the normal speed the movements seen are about one-hundredth of the speed of the actual movement of the object, this being about 30 times slower than the ordinary slow-motion pictures of the kinematograph theatre.

At the demonstration above referred to a film showing a marble dropped into a bowl of milk was exhibited, among many others. This was particularly interesting, as after the first splashes from the crater appeared to have subsided, a long tapering column of milk shot up at a high speed to a height of several inches, later breaking up into drops and subsiding. Doubtless, highspeed machinery and electrical phenomena could be investigated with interesting results by this means.—Engineering (London).

Five of the instruments will be placed in New Zealand, Peru, Mexico, Greenland and Maryland.

ENTRAPPING COSMIC RAYS

American Technologists Instal New Instrument

A new instrument to measure the intensity of the cosmic rays has been installed on the summit of Mount Evans Colorado at an altitude of 14,260 feet above sea level, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces.

It consist principally of a chamber filled with argon gas to act as an electroscope, enclosed in a mass of lead weighing more than a ton and a third.

Variations in the cosmic rays will actuate sparks in the argon chamber, which will be automatically registered on photographic plates.

Seven instruments will be constructed in order to carry out continuous and simultaneous cosmic ray experiments in various parts of the world over a period of five years, the Institute announced. They register especially the influence of heavenly bodies on variations in the earth's magnetic field and that of the frequency of sun spots on the rays.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1934

"IN YOU IS HONOUR OF CONGRESS"

Nariman Addresses Volunteer Officers

CADETS COMPLETE TRAINING

Jinnah Hall Camp Is Tribute To Indian Ability

After the completion of the training of the officer-cadets for the Volunteer Corps of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress, the Camp was formally closed on Saturday, when Mr. K. F. Nariman addressed the cadets.

Early in the morning the cadets held a route march via Sandhurst Road, Pydhowni, Girgaum and back to the Congress House, the Flag Salutation was held and in the march-past, Mr. Nariman received the Salute.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Acting G.O.C., Mr. Abid Ali reviewed the cadets.

The Camp Commandant Mr. A. S. E. Iyer then read the report.

A few of the cadets then narrated their experiences in the course of which they drew the attention of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Acting G.O.C. to the fact that they did not take so much interest in the Cadets' Camp as the Cadets expected them to take. This brought forth the reply from Mr. Abid Ali, that owing to pressure of work, they could not take very keen interest though they could not be said to have overlooked the training section. Above all they had the most reliable and trustworthy Camp Commandant and in him they could place all confidence and he hoped that the cadets had received the proper attention at the hands of the Camp Commandants.

Mr. Nariman's Address.

In the course of his address Mr. Nariman said:

"I consider that the volunteer organisation of the Reception Commitee is an important organisation which will be called upon to take up the very heavy responsibility of doing service to the delegates and visitors who will be coming to the ensuing session of the Congress. If we the officials of the Reception Committee did not, during the course of the Camp visit or interfere with the camp, I may tell you it was not due to the want of regard on our part for the volunteer organisation but because you were supposed to be completely under the command of the Camp Commandant or the G. O. C. Therefore the Chairan of the Reception Committee or other officials can perform any function that they are called upon to do only when they are invited to do so by the Camp-Commandant or the G. O. C. It was not due to a sense of disregard for your welfare but due to a sense of discipline."

Contnuing Mr. Nariman stated, "I am glad that the advice that Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram gave you on the last occasion has entered your minds and I need not emphasise that discipline is the motto and discipline is the watchword of all volunteer organisations. I am also very glad to note that your camp commandant is a very rigid disciplinarian. I say that within 15 days' training, if it is possible to bring into existence such an efficient and disciplined organisation like yours, I could challenge any individual in this country to show that we, given the proper opportunity and proper equipment, are and capable of turning out as efficient and disciplined an army as any army in any other part of the world. You have to set an example both to the police and to the country, by your service, that in manipulating large crowds—and you know that there are different kinds of people with different temperaments, some hot tempered, some ill-tempered and some rude—by your humility, your courtesy and your service."

In conclusidn, he said that they had a great responsibility on their shoulders. It was now their turn to train the numerous recruits and volunteers who would be kept under their charge. He was sure that with rigid and strict discipline, coupled with courtesy and humility, the success of the volunteer organisation was certain. "Ultimately the greatest credit for the success of the Congress session will be for you. I wish you success."

Mr. Abid Ali in the course of his speech said that now that the training of the cadets was over, the real work began. They would be called upon to train volunteers who would form the Volunteer Corps of the Reception Committee during the time of the ensuing Congress Session. He was glad that within a fortnight they had imbibed the spirit of discipline and efficiency that was needed for the volunteer officers. He thanked the gentlemen who kindly talked to the cadets on some of the important subjects as part of their training. He also thanked Messrs. A. S. E. Iyer, Modak and Inamdar for their valuable services in training the cadets.

Commandant's Report

In the course of his report, Mr A. S. E. Iyer, the Camp Commandant said:—

"As per orders of Mr. Yusuf Meher Ali, General Officer Commanding of the Volunteer Force of the Reception Committee, my colleagues, Messrs. V. R. Modak and S. V. Inamdar, and I took charge of the Officers' Training Camp that was started on August 16. Our orders were that we should train the cadets in the Camp for officership in the Volunteer Corps. They, after having finished their training in the Camp, were to take up the responsibility of training the entire rank of the Force in time for service at the Congress Session. The sole aim of the Camp has been to inculcate in the Cadets the spirit of service, discipline and efficiency.

"Within the last fortnight we have endeavoured to impart training to the Cadets in infantry Drill which is of utmost importance for maintaining strict discipline. The Cadets have been given short discourses on the History of the Congress, Organisation, the Tri-Colour Flag, First Aid, Crowd and Traffic Control, Economic History of India and the Army in India.

"We have tried our best to instil in the cadets perfect discipline, efficiency and firmness with courtesy in their work.

"Within the 75 hours at our disposal, we have tried to impart all the necessary training to the cadets to make them the disciplined, vigilant, and efficient officers that they ought to be."

In conclusion the Camp Commandant's report says:—

"On the whole we are satisfied that within the given time of six weeks these cadets will be in a position to train up the Army of Volunteers needed for the Congress Session. In these Cadets, we have no doubt, the G.O.C. will find a band of trusted Officers always vigilant and conscious of the great responsibility connected with the Congress session.

In conclusion we thank Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Captain G. V. Modak, Prof. Munshi, Messrs. S. K. Patil, Jivan Kaul, and M. R. Masani for helping us by speaking to the Cadets on several important subjects which were part of the course of training. We thank the G.O.C. for having given us an opportunity to serve. We also thank all the Cadets of the Camp for the co-operation they gave during the period of the Camp without which the result which we have been able to achieve would have been impossible."

WALK-OVER FOR ASAF ALI?

Candidature Welcomed By Hindus And Muslims

APPEAL TO MALAVIYA

NEW DELHI. Sept. 1.

Mr. Asaf Ali's nomination by the Congress Parliamentary Board for contesting one seat in the ensuing Assembly election has been welcomed by the Hindus and Mahomedans of this city and there is general desire of sending him unopposed.

It is understood that a representation has been made to Pandit Malaviya by the leading Hindu citizens, according their wholehearted support to Mr. Asaf Ali and appealing to Pandit Malaviya not to nominate any other candidate from Delhi as it will prejudice the cause of joint electorate.—United Press.

REVOLVERS STOLEN FROM ARSENAL

Daring Plot Disclosed In Allahabad Trial

ALLAHABAD, September 1.

That three revolvers were stolen from the Allahabad Arsenal and Rajkumar and others entered into a conspiracy to commit armed dacoities as a result of which one Gulzari Sonar was shot dead were the facts proved in the course of the Government appeal from acquittal by the Sessions Judge of Barcilly which was decided by the Allahabad High Court by Justices Thom and Bajpai.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence on the two accused from seven to ten years and sentenced three, who had been acquitted to ten year's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

ALLOWANCE TO STATE PRISONER'S MOTHER

Punjab Govt. Not Prepared To Enhance It

AMRITSAR, September 1.

Shrimati Kishan Kaur, mother of Teja Singh, a State prisoner of the village Manvan, Gurdaspur District, has been informed by the Superintendent of Jails and Passports on behalf of the Home Secretary to the Government of the Punjab that the Governor-General-in-Council is not prepared to enhance the allowance which is now being given to her.—United Press.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CHAPRA VILLAGERS

Relief Mission Results In Tragedy

PATNA, September 1.

A report from Chapra just received says that firing was resorted to, to disperse the crowds at the village Teuna, which is being overflooded due to breaches in Naini Bundh.

It is said that the Magistrate with armed police went to the villages to check the water flow there, but the villagers protested apprehending unwelcome consequences if repairs were taken in hand

The Magistrate assured them that he was doing all for their good but they exhibited threatening attitude when fire was opened resulting, it is said in the death of a few and injuries to several.

Further details are lacking.—United Press.

Two Out Of Three Injured Die

RANCHI, Sept. 1.

According to official information following a determined attempt on the part of a large and defiant mob to cut railway embaankment in a place in Saran District police opened fire as a result of which three persons were wounded two of whom are reported to have died subsequently.—A. P.

PATEL CONFERS WITH MAHATMA

Sardar Very Confident Of Congress Strength In Maharashtra

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi's weight is slowly increasing and is now 101 lbs.

Mr. Andrews continued his general conversation with Gandhiji yesterday morning and finished his talk regarding Zanzibar yesterday evening. He is staying here till Sunday and will then start for Simla. He expects to arrive there on Tuesday.

While at Wardha he wrote some further articles on Zanzibar and Indians' condition in East and South Africa. He had conversations at Wardha about Zanzibar with Vallabhbhai Patel and other Congress leaders.

Sardar Patel was closetted with Gandhiji till late in the evening. It is understood that the talk related to the strength of the Nationalist Party and measures taken for organising it in C. P. and Berar. The Sardar appeared very confident of the Congress strength in Maharashtra.

Sardar Vallabhbhai leaves for Bombay to-morrow.—A. P.

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN TO SEE MRS. NEHRU

PATNA. Sept. 1.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is passing through Patna to-night by the Punjab Express on the way from Bolpur to Allahabad where he will halt for the whole of to-morrow.

He will see Mrs. Kamala Nehru and then proceeds to Wardha.

Dr. Khan Saheb who is here will take the same train at Patna and be travelling along with him.—United Press.

ANDREWS FOR SIMLA

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews finished his conversation with Mahatma Gandhi last evening and will now be starting for Simla. He is expected to reach there on September 4 after staying at Delhi 'enroute'.

He has written while in Wardha some further articles on Zanzibar and the conditions of Indians in East and South Africa. He is said to have conversations while at Wardha about Zanzibar with the Congress leaders who had been present during his visit.

Gandhiji had a talk with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.—United Press.

U. P. GOVT. SERVANTS WARNED

Can No Longer Approach Council Members With Grievances

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The U. P. Government servants are warned, in a circular, against resorting to non-officials or officials not competent to deal with their cases, to represent their grievances, as ample provision, says the circular, is made in the rules in respect of methods for the redress of grievances.

It is pointed out that bringing or causing to be brought to a public discussion matter which should be brought through the regular channel transgresses the Rules, and renders a Government servant liable to disciplinary action.

This is interpreted to imply that Government servants cannot approach members of the Council to put any questions.—A. P.

RAILWAY AUDITOR ARRESTED

Alleged Defalcation

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Sept. 1

Baroda police arrested last night Jamshedji Mistri, Assistant Auditor, Gaekwar State Railway, on a charge of defalcation of funds of G. B. S. Ry. Staff Cooperative Society in his capacity as Secretary of the Society.

INCREASE OF CRIMES IN ASSAM

Police Report Attributes Rise To Economic Distress

SHILLONG, Sept. 1.

The Government of Assam in a resolution on the Province's Police Administration Report for 1933 states that owing to the collapse of the Civil Disobedience movement, the police were able to deevote more attention to ordinary crime. On the other hand, terrorist activities in Sylhet District where no less than four mail dacoities in which firearms were used were committed in the course of the year, added to the responsibilities of the Police.

Sixty-two criminal charges were brought against the Police against 49 in 1932, and 71 in 1931. Of the sixty-two cases seven ended in conviction and eleven in acquittal after trial.

Owing to the continuance of economic distress crime continued to increase.—A. P.

Golden Temple Committee Suspensions

AMRITSAR August 31.

For alleged negligence of duty and disobedience, the President of the Golden Temple Managing Committee has suspended Bhai Gurdas Singh, Minister of Gurdwara Pipli Sahib, Jagjit Singh Wreman, Sadhu Singh Swadar of the Hospital and Prem Singh Dresser.—United Press.

Conditional Release For Kashmir Politicals?

SRINAGAR, Sept. 1.

It is understood that the question of the release of political prisoners in the State is receiving the attention of the Kashmir Government and they may be released on certain conditions.—United Press.

Amritsar.—Forty-one so-called untouchables and seven Indian Christian were converted to Sikhism by the Akali Jatha of Khanewal at a special Sikh gathering.—United Press.

Congress Needs No Charity

R. C. Forges Ahead With Preparations For Oct. Session

(BY OUR POLITICAL COMMISSIONER.)

A wanderer in the street is struck by the appearance which the Congress House presents in these days. If you pay a visit to this headquarters of the Bombay Congress, especially during the hours of the evening you find the place humming with activities. There is such a rush everywhere on the premises, but the atmosphere is absolutely businesslike. I have noticed that all the 17 sub-committees of the Reception Committee with their general office are carrying on their activities in a businesslike fashion.

There are now only seven weeks to the session and the one question that is uppermost in every visitor's mind is: Would it be possible for the organisers to complete such a colossal work like the construction of the "Abdul Ghaffar Nagar" etc., within such a short time? Looking to the energy and enthusiasm which the organisers have been putting into the work there should be no doubt that the arrangements would be completed before the appointed time for the session. Sometimes the shortness of time is no handicap. It becomes a blessing in disguise. When you have no time at your disposal and the tremendous amount of work has got to be gone through, you are not disposed to waste time in formalities and protracted debates. I am certain that nearer as the Congress comes the activities of the Reception Committee will become intenser and the meetings of the Working Committee and other sub-Committees will be briefer and more expeditious.

BOMBAY'S OPPORTUNITY.

During the last several years, Congress sessions have so much attained in attraction and popularity that they have actually become a paying proposition. Karachi session made a net profit of about Rs. 50,000 although the time at the disposal of the organisers was very small. Ahmedabad session made a profit of over a lakh which enabled the G.P.C.C. to have its own building in the city. Bombay's resources are any day better than those of either Karachi or Ahmedabad. Why should there be any begging for the funds for the session? Bombay is having a regular session of the Congress after a lapse of full 18 years although they have been insistently demanding it year after year. It may be that after this session Bombay may not get another session for a quarter of a century more. I am certain that thousands of people will take advantage of the opportunity which has come at their doors.

NO NEED FOR CHARITY.

The latest scheme of tickets for the plenary session, I understand, is based on the conviction of the organisers that the prestige and the popularity of the Congress are not only undiminished, but they are growing day by day. Congress has come to a stage where it can stand on its own legs and manage its affairs without making a call on the charity of rich people. If these rich people feel that they, as citizens of this country, have got a duty by the Congress, certainly they can fulfil this duty without expecting the Congress to come to their doors. This is the whole position put in a nutshell as I gathered it from the talks in Congress circles.

The Reception Committee tickets will be closed finally on the 15th of September and those who have not enrolled by then, will have to go in for a much higher ticket, the lowest price for which is Rs. 100. This is bound to swell the numbers of the Reception Committee as is evidenced by the brisker enrolment which is going on everywhere in the city. The whole arrangement has been brought on a business footing.

NO ROOM FOR RED TAPE.

Another most commendable thing which the Working Committee has done is doing away totally with the complimentary tickets. The experience of all the Congresses is that these complimentary tickets are aways a wretched business. It leads to jobbery and corruption. It creates dissensions among workers which outlive the event. For all these reasons the Working Committee of the Reception Committee did a splendid thing in destroying this "apple of discord". This will indirectly bring more money to the coffers of the Congress as no one will be allowed to enter the pandal on any excuse unless he holds the ticket of entrance.

FOR THE POOR.

A small fee of Rs. 2 for the whole session is bound to make the present session most popular among the poorer classes for whom this ticket is meant. For the last so many years, along with the deliberative side of the Congress, its demonstrative side has been also steadily growing. The number of visitors to Congresses is vastly more than the number of delegates which is fixed by the constitution. By reducing the price of visitor's ticket to Rs. 2, the Congress will be attracting thousands of poor people, especially workers whose poverty bars them from becoming members of the Reception Committee.

I also understand that the organisers are making arrangements in the pandal for providing excellent sitting accommodation to the members of the Reception Committee. The organisers expect a very large number of citizens to enrol themselves as members of the Reception Committee. A general tone of confidence is noticeable in the Congress circles that the Congress will certainly find the finances necessary for making the session a magnificent event.

AMRITSAR CONGRESS MEN'S RIVALRY

New Formula For Settlement Discussed

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1.

A new formula for the settlement of the differences between two parties of the local Congressmen has been suggested and was discussed at length.

As had already been reported both parties agreed to the distribution of offices between the two parties, but the only hitch was with regard to the number of executive committee members.

It is stated that it has been suggested that both Dr. Kitchlew and Ghazi Party should elect 10 members from each of their parties and should hand over a list of 50 to the other party for the selection of five out of them for the executive committee. These ten will be considered practically neutral and the power of both parties will be thus balanced. —United Press.

It is understood that when the new State Council starts next year, there is to be a re-shuffling of the various Departments among the various Ministers.

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